FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1843. [NO. 1349.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

KELVIN FOR SALE.

THIS well known and valuable LOT, in the immediate vicinity of the town of Pittsborough, is offered for sale on very reasonable terms. Possession can be had immediately, the Subscriber having removed to his Plantation a few miles distant. The Lot contains full 11 acres, with a fine grove, and large and well cultivated garden, which will be planted and ready for an occupant, a gardener being left in care of the premises. There are a number of young fruit trees that bore last season, a well of excellent water near the house, and a beautiful and *never failing* rivulet running quite across one side of the lot, and within it. The dwelling house and out buildings are sufficient for the accommodation of a large family, and well situated for the establishment of a female school or private boarding house. The situation commands a fine view of the village and adjacent country, and is within a short walk of the male academy, which is now in a flourishing condition, with every prospect of increasing prosperity.

Henry A. London, Esq., P. M., who resides near the premises, will give any further information that may be desired by letter or otherwise.

W. H. HARDIN.

Rock Rest, April 3, 1843. 48tf

PRIME St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar, Java and Laguira Coffee, and prime Porto Rico Molasses, for family use, for sale at retail by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 5, 1843. 48-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

200 SACKS SALT.
6 casks Fresh RICE.
7 casks prime CHEESE.
1 pipe *OLD HOLLAND GIN.*

For sale low for Cash, by

JNO. WADDILL & CO.

April 4, 1843. 48-2w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

THE Subscriber, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to him by Arch'd Cameron, deceased, will offer for sale, on Wednesday of Cumberland Superior Court, (if not disposed of before at private sale,) two Tracts of

VALUABLE LAND,

lying on the East side of Cape Fear River, near the Bluff Meeting House, containing 1000 acres, more or less.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please make application to the Subscriber, or to James Cameron, who resides on a part of the Land. It will be disposed of in tracts to suit purchasers. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ARCH'D McLERAN, *Trustee.*

March 30, 1843. 48-ts

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1843.

Hugh Brown and wife, and others, *vs.* Caroline Black, Duncan Black, and others, heirs at law of Angus Black, deceased.

PETITION TO DIVIDE LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Duncan Black, a Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Duncan Black to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in February, A. D. 1843, and of American Independence the 67th year.

SHADRACH HOWELL, *Clerk.*

Issued April 1, 1843. 48-6w

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

Post Office Department, March 16, 1843.

THE attention of all disposed to engage in the mail service, is specially called to the advertisement for proposals for carrying the United States Mails in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, issued on the 13th of December, 1842. The last day for receiving bids is the 13th of April next, (at 3 p. m.) and for deciding upon them, the 1st of May, 1843.—Service to commence 1st July, 1843, and continue in force until the 30th June, 1847.

All, who take an interest in the matter, are referred for so much of the advertisement as embraces the State of Virginia, to the Richmond Enquirer, the Winchester Virginian, the Fredericksburg Recorder, and the Abingdon Banner; for so much as relates to North Carolina, to the Raleigh Standard, the Charlotte Jeffersonian, and the Washington Republican; for so much as embraces South Carolina, to the Charleston Patriot, the Columbia South Carolinian, and the Edgefield Advertiser; for so much as includes Georgia, to the Augusta Constitutionalist, the Savannah Georgian, the Athens Banner, the Columbus Argus, and the Milledgeville Flag of the Union; and for so much as embraces Florida, to the Tallahassee Floridian and the St. Augustine Florida Herald. The entire advertisement is published in the Washington City Madisonian, and is also to be found in pamphlet form at each Post Office at the end of the several routes. In the advertisement full information is given as to the particulars of service, the nature of the liabilities, the mode of bidding, and the form of the guaranty, which is to accompany every proposal.

C. A. WICKLIFFE,
Postmaster General.

[47-3w]

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47tf

FRESH

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a large and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, Drap-de-tes, Merino Cassimeres, Crape Camlets, Gambroons, Bombazines, plain and fig'd black, blue black and colored Silks, white, Pink and blue Satins, Florences, plain and fig'd Challys, Silk Velvets, Tabby ditto, Satin, Valencia and other Vestings, Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, plain and hem-stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs, Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Book and Plaid ditto, 50 pieces Printed Lawns and Muslins, 55 pieces Kentucky Jeans, 72 ps. Pennsylvania, York and other Jeans, 50 ps. Brown Linens and Linen Drillings, white and fancy ditto, 200 pieces Bleached Shirtings, 700 ps. Prints, 103 ps. Georgia Nankins, 30 ps. Tickings, 30 ps. Apron Checks, 600 dozen Combs, assorted, 800 gross Buttons, various qualities, 3 cases Clarks & Taylor's Spool Cotton, low priced ditto, 32 doz. fancy Silk Shawls, 51 ps. plain and twilled Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, 150 dozen Cotton ditto, 15 dozen Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, 156 lbs. Patent Thread, 14 lbs. black Sewing Silk, fine and common Brown Shirtings, Lowell Osnaburgs, Suffolk and Nashua Drillings, Thread Laces and Edgings, Cotton and Jimp ditto, black Lace Veils, Silk and Cotton Hosiery and Gloves, Paddings and Canvass, colored Cambrics, 12-4 Linen Sheetings, Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, black Italian Cravats, handsome wrought Collars, Cotton Cards, Knives and Forks.

—ALSO—

50 cases fine and low priced Fur and Silk Hats, 15 dozen Florence, Straw and Cypress Bonnets, 151 dozen Palm Hats, 2000 pair Shoes, with a great many articles not named.

As the above Goods were bought principally at the New York Auction and Package Sales, and entirely for Cash, they can be sold at reduced prices for *Cash or good Notes* at Bank.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, March 28, 1843. 47-8w

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THE Subscriber, by the recent arrivals, has received a large and general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., among which are the following:

Oxalic Acid; Muriatic, Nitric and Acetic Acids; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Ammoniac; Flor. Benzoni; Blue Mass; Cubebs, pul.; Lapis Calaminaris; Digitalis; Elecampane; Ergot; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Tragacanth; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Manna; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil.

Also, a large lot of PATENT MEDICINES, all of which he will sell at his usual low prices.

JAMES A. McRAE.

March 18, 1843. 47tf

TAMARINDS.

JUST received by the Cotton Plant, 1 keg TAMARINDS, superior article.

J. A. McRAE.

March 18, 1843. 47-3w

Just Receiving by Steamer Cotton Plant,

100 BOXES Tin Plate, ⅓ x, from one of the best manufactories in England, a superior article.

40 boxes Tin Plate, (extra sizes,) x, xx, xxx.

2,000 lbs. Iron Wire, assorted sizes, No. 1 to 21.

50 bundles Russia, American, & English Sheet Iron.

20 bundles Hoop Iron, assorted, ½ inch to 1½ inch.

1,800 lbs. Sheet and Bar Copper and Copper Bottoms.

2,400 lbs. Sheet, Bar and Pig Lead, & Lead Pipe, assorted.

—ALSO—

Tinners' Tools and Machines; Tin Plates; Brass Wove Wire, for milk strainers; Iron and Tinned Rivets; Kettle and Bucket Ears; Sauce Pan Handles; Scale Beams; Jack Chain Iron; Nests of Weights; 7 and 14 lb. Ring Weights; Brass Cocks, &c. &c. Together with every article in the above line, which he offers for sale on the most favorable terms.

JAMES MARTINE.

January 31, 1843. 39-3m

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

40 HHDS. PRIME N. ORLEANS SUGAR,
10 half bbls. Fresh CRACKERS,
5 boxes SODA BISCUIT.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

February 2, 1843. 40tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,
Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles,
Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

TO THE WORLD!!

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and disease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts, accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power? No, we cannot: the human heart goes forth to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feels himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of diseases cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system:—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous and glandular system, scrofula, cancerous ulcers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills there has a new medicine dawned upon the world; and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reasons upon which it founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus. The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimony of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and disease. The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it throughout the whole United States. That all may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlightened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is destined to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, receive your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its object relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered—and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Honor Robert H. Morris, Mayor of the city of New York:

NEW YORK, August 23, 1842.

Gentlemen: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory, ever constant in the task, brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with agony—the only voice that came from my lips the voice of groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity, and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician; but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg, accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point. The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the families in the adjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last: the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly protruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had become much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months. By the time I had used one bottle, the pain had nearly left, the eruption was also much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before my God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe this statement, for it is true, true. Oh how lamely these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, those dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

THOMAS TURNER, 43 Anthony street.

City and County of New York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 26th day of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true.

ROBT. H. MORRIS,
Mayor of the City of New York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a *member* of my congregation. I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN,
Pastor of the M. E. Church, Duane st.

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant,
Corner of Church and Leonard sts.
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer,
Corner of Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC L. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine:

NEW YORK, August 3, 1842.

Messrs. SANDS—*Gentlemen:* Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted, make known to the world the inestimable benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which after proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, 'from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness in me.' From the time first mentioned, down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics, among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded, shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New York City Hospital, but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost hopeless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near $3,000 in travelling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure.

PAUL BURDOCK.

ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT.—Let the following speak for itself:

NEW YORK, August 16, 1842.

Messrs. SANDS—*Gentlemen:* Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. I became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously affected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge of matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease continued to grow worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced using it, and now, after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them much suffering and expense.—Those wishing to learn further particulars concerning my case, will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

AMOS DENMAN.

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Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chamber street, New York.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

EDWARD J. HALE, Agent, by special appointment for the Proprietors, for Fayetteville and vicinity. B. Oates, Charlotte, N. C: Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C: Haviland, Risby & Co., Augusta, Geo.: Mosely & Co., Mobile, Ala.

February 10, 1843. 41-eow1y

Received per Fayetteville, On the River,

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE.
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

March 3, 1843. 45tf

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 36tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at December Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executor to the last Will and Testament of John Kelly, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all persons having claims, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JONA. EVANS, Sen., *Ex'r.*

December 6, 1842 31tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Hull's Utero Abdominal Supporter.

THIS new Instrument, for the radical cure of Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the Womb, by external application, superseding the use of the objectionable Pessary, is confidently recommended to the afflicted as the means of perfect restoration to health, it never having failed of perfecting a cure, even under the most aggravated circumstances.

The Supporter has attained a very high character in Europe as well as in this country. It is adopted to the entire disuse of Pessaries, and all other painful surgical expedients, in the Lying-in Hospitals of London and Paris, and is universally recommended in Europe by medical men of the highest rank. In this country it is sustained by the leading members of the faculties of Colleges and Hospitals, and by all the eminent private practitioners.

Rooms have been furnished exclusively for Ladies, at No. 4 Vesey street, New York, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a lady is in constant attendance to apply Trusses and Supporters to female patients.

The above Instruments are for sale by

JAMES MARTINE,
Agent, Fayetteville.

Pamphlets describing its uses and application, can be had as above.

February 4, 1843.

HULL'S TRUSSES.

NOTICE TO RUPTURED PERSONS.

PERSONS afflicted with Ruptures may rely upon the best instrumental aid the world affords, on application to the Office, No. 4 Vesey street, New York, or to either of the Agents in the principal towns in the United States. Be careful to examine the back pad of Hull's Trusses, to see if they are endorsed by Dr Hull in writing. None are genuine, or to be relied upon as good, without his signature.

Many persons have undertaken to vend imitations of Hull's celebrated Trusses, and thousands are imposed upon in consequence. These imitations cannot be relied upon; they are made by unskilful mechanics, and are no better than the ordinary trusses.

Rooms have been fitted up at No. 4 Vesey street, New York, exclusively for Ladies, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a female is in constant attendance to wait upon female patients.

A constant supply of Hull's genuine Trusses will be kept by

JAMES MARTINE,
Agent for Fayetteville.

February 4, 1843. 40-13w

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1843.

Duncan Brown and Neill B. Brown,
vs.
John Brown, Gennet O. Kelly, Harriet O. Kelly, & John McDougald and Flora his wife.

Petition for the division of the Slaves belonging to the Estate of Malcom Brown, deceased, among his Heirs.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants reside out of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May next, and make defence to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and be heard accordingly.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1843, and of American Independence the 67th year.

Issued the 15th day of March, 1843.

46] S'DH. HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

LOCO FOCO LITERATURE.—The following is a literal copy of a letter of a Loco Foco Councillor of Massachusetts on his being notified of his election.

BOSTON Jan 23th 1843

"To the President of Senate

I have been notified of my election as Counsellor for the *currant* Political year and I here signify my *exceptance* of *thate* office.

I am *verry* respectfully
JEDIDIAH MARCY.

Hon. FREDERICK ROBINSON
President of the Senate."

Elizabeth Cope, wife of Randal Cope, of this County, aged 70, fell into the fire a few days ago, and was burnt to death, before she was discovered.—*Register.*

MANUFACTURES OF LARD.

CINCINNATI, March 24, 1843.

We are receiving orders direct from France for large quantities of Lard. When Monsieur receives this Western product, he takes it through some chemical process, and at length turns it to genuine oil; this he snugly bottles in grand Parisian style, and decorates each with a splendid label in this wise: "*Huile d'Olive, surfine raffinee a Marseille,*" which, notwithstanding the *guarantier* so modestly added, is a great deal better for table use than any "huile" he can possibly press out of olives, to the truth of which the palates of many a Cincinnati epicure can bear sweet witness. This business is extensively carried on by French manufacturers in Paris, and scarce any of the sweet oil used is made from olives, but from the fat of the occident porkers, of which we surely have no right to complain, especially while we supply the West Indies with butter made of pressed lard, and send to France and Spain a substitute for their olives. There we have good markets for our lard, and here they can find ready sale for their oil; these trades are, therefore, of mutual advantage, and it is to the interest of each party to increase their exchanges as much as possible. No doubt in the coming season much lard will be consumed by these manufactories, as well as by those making lard oil, sterine candles, and "lard butter." In consideration of these and other causes, I was led to predict in one of my former letters that lard would advance in price before the end of the spring trade, and have not in the least changed the opinion heretofore expressed.

Cor. Balt. Pat.

Professor Morse, who has obtained a grant from Congress for his experiments on the electro-magnetic telegraph, advertises for 210,000 pounds of lead pipe to enclose his wires, which are to be laid, in the first instance, along the rail-road from Washington to Baltimore—for which purpose an agreement has been made between the Professor and the Railroad Company. The preparations for a telegraph between London and Windsor, on this principle, are very far advanced, and Her Majesty will soon be able to communicate her wishes to her Ministers, twenty miles off, in a couple of seconds! Distance is immaterial, however, and Professor Morse (give him lead pipe and wire enough,) can sit on the peak of Darien and write you a letter on a tablet at the Astor!—which is "making a long arm," and sounds like "drawing a long bow."

Sowing Seed.—"Why, neighbor Simple," said Mr. Farsight on a bright July morning, when Mr. Simple was mowing in a lot where the grass stood so thinly that the spears looked lonesome, "Why, neighbor simple, you had a fine lot here, with strong soil, but your blades of grass are so far apart that they might grow into hoop poles and not crowd each other."

"Yes," said Mr. Simple, "I've been thinking I was almost a fool; for I ought to have sowed a bushel of hay-seed upon this piece; but the truth is I bought only a peck, and I scattered it about so much the thinner, and now I see I've lost a ton or two of hay by it."

"Well," said Mr. Farsight, "don't you think you was about as near being wrong when you voted last town-meeting against granting any more school-money for sowing the seeds of knowledge in the minds of the children, as you was when you scattered a peck of hay-seed, when you ought to have sowed a bushel? Now, remember, Neighbor Simple, what I tell you: Next year wherever there is no grass in this lot there'll be weeds."

"What do they mean by the 'Stay Law,' the papers are talking about so much?" said a young married lady to her better half the other evening.

"It is a law against wearing corsets, my dear."

"Well, they may pass it and repass it as much as they please, but I'll never give up mine. What business has legislators to meddle with such affairs, I should like to know?—*Picayune.*

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, on the first day of April, 1843:—

Holaway Bennet, Jane S Buie, E Bishop, Thos J Bulla, Wm McB Bowen.

Mary Ann Collins, Mrs M Crosby, John Culbreath, John B Cameron, W G Chamberlain, Colin Campbell, John A Clark, Ann Collier, John D Cameron.

Thomas Dunn, Joel Dunning, Isom B Davis, Geo W Davis, H M Dawson, Duncan Darrack, Jesse B Doore.

Wm C Emmet, J Evans, Jun, Rachel Elmore, Beda Elmore.

Nancy Godwin, Gardner Grant, Thomas Glover, James Griffin.

Maj H Houston, Hiram Hill, Jane Henderson, James Hitchener, Hart, Anderson & Co.

Mulberry Johnson, Wm Jones, Daniel Johnson, (Robeson.) Cade W Jones, Neil Johnson, (Moore.)

A G Kelly, Mary Ann King, Nathan King, Jr.

James Lucas.

Foster Mason, Sally Morrison, Malcom Monroe.

Robert McKethen, Arch'd McLellen, Alex McAlister, Jr, J L McLemore, Alex McLeod, Duncan McArthur, Arch'd McDuffie, Mary McDonald, Duncan McArthur, Rev Neil McKay, Rod'k McCrummen, (Robeson.) Alex'r McKethen, Arch'd McKethen, Daniel McDonald, Cornelius McLain, John L McMillan.

Thomas Nunalee.

Dr F W Pleasants, Pinkney Pleasants, Dan'l W Patterson, John Philips.

Rebecca Reeves, Baldwin Richeson, Wm Reardon, Arch'd C Ray.

E Stuart, J E Stedman, Isaac Sterling, Henry Stuart, J Sullivan, Drury Smith, Bluford Simmons, B W Smith, Katheren Shaw, Wm Simmons, Wm Sampson, Elisha Smith, Thos Smith.

Dr H M Turner, Wm Taylor.

Wm Vaughn, Johnson Vauhn, Billy Vaughn.

Susannah Worrel, Wm Winn, Jr, John Wilson, Margaret C Wheeler.

Wm York.

JOHN MAC RAE, *P. M.*

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: A call in the Raleigh Register upon the counties of Cumberland, Moore, Chatham, Wayne and Johnston, has called forth Chatham; and we speak by authority, when we say that at any named time and place, the voice of our county will be heard in a Convention to nominate a candidate for the District.

It is difficult, perhaps, to determine at what point this Convention shall assemble. We have cast about in our mind, and calculated the distances from the respective county towns to the centre of the District, and have come to the conclusion that Raleigh is as near the point as is desirable. It is sixty miles from Fayetteville to Raleigh, thirty-three from Pittsborough, fifty from Waynesborough, and about twenty-five from Smithfield. The greatest distance, perhaps, that any Delegates would have to travel, is from the county town of Moore, which is over sixty miles. But "good and true" men will not regard that if they can serve their country.

A WHIG OF CHATHAM.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

April 3, 1843.

E. J. Hale—Dear Sir: My attention has recently been called to the enclosed, which I have clipped from the "N. C. Standard," and ask for it a place in the columns of your paper.

As "Anson" has propounded certain interrogatories to Mr. M., (which, if I mistake not, are held as *sine qua nons* by both parties in the South,) I should like to have them responded to so as to vote understandingly on the subject. Was "Anson" political, (in common parlance) I feel well assured, that in asking its publication, I should be claiming more than is usually extended; but, inasmuch as the sentiments of the writer are the sentiments of both Whigs and Democrats, (of the South,) and forasmuch as there is *some force* in the reasons given, why Mr. M's *sentiments* should be made public, I for one, wish him brought out. I cannot say that I have any fears as to his course upon the questions referred to; but I would always prefer to have the nail clinched. The subject is an important one to the South, and is daily becoming more so.

From the circumstance of the writer's appearing in the Standard, it is fair to draw the inference that he is a Democrat; but one would be at a loss to conceive what other motives were sufficient to make that paper the channel of communication, (when he must have known its limited circulation in the District,) unless, (as is most probable) he doubted whether an Editor could be found with moral firmness enough to publish any thing which *seemed* to question the political orthodoxy of any member of his party. Be that as it may, as a Subscriber and reader of your paper, and as a voter of the 4th Congressional District, (and not doubting that your sentiments upon the subject and my own are in perfect harmony with the writer's) I have to ask a place for "Anson" in the columns of the "Observer."

Respectfully yours.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

George C. Mendenhall—Sir: I have understood that you have (with a precipitate haste I confess) presented yourself to the freemen of the Fourth Congressional District, as a candidate to represent them in the 28th Congress of the United States. Whether, in the indecent haste evinced, you were actuated from a motive to forestall your party, and thus unceremoniously *bluff off* not only the present worthy incumbent, but all others; or whether the "Greensborough regency" claim the District as belonging to "Bunkum," are questions upon which I am not now called to venture an opinion; for "sufficient for the day are the evils thereof." I shall leave all such minor points to those who may consider themselves slighted; while I proceed directly to the "weightier matters of the law," and respectfully demand your opinion upon some of those constitutional questions which, in the event of your election, will be presented for your deliberation and action. You will perceive, sir, that I use the word *demand.* I presume it would be (with a gentleman of your intelligence) both a waste of time and a work of supererogation, to enter into the theory of Governments, and particularly those of a Democratic kind, in order to give a modification of my meaning, and of the restricted sense in which I employ it. Neither would it be less outre in time, and extravagant in degree, and equally reflecting upon the same intelligence, for me to establish the proposition that a candidate, when respectfully interrogated upon those points of national policy which fairly appertain to the office he seeks, *is bound* to give publicity to his opinions. *This* is a political axiom with both Whigs and Democrats—whose truth is so evident, at first sight, that no process of reasoning or of demonstration can make it plainer.

I know, sir, that in general politics you denominate yourself a Whig; but, as there are *some measures* about which even Whigs disagree, I should like to be informed to which wing of the Whig party you attach yourself upon an all-important and, to the South, an all-exciting subject; whether to the Northern or the Southern wing, (for you must not be ignorant that both parties number in their ranks men—yes, sir, leaders—whose views upon the subject matter in controversy, are perfectly antagonistical to those of the main body to which they belong; and yet they call themselves Whigs, and call themselves Democrats.)

Candor, however, compels me to say that I know none such (leaders I mean) South of "Mason and Dixon's" line; and charity would restrain me from lifting the "mantle" of residence from off your shoulders, and exposing you to that pitiless storm which, upon a certain contingency, awaits you, were you not fairly deprived of the "presumptive evidence" it affords, by the early prejudices of your education.

You understand me, sir—I need not be more explicit. That, *of itself*, is just cause for suspicion; and when the interests of the South are jeopardized, suspicion itself, affords a proper ground for inquiry.

Your attention, is, then, called to the following interrogatories:

Interrogatory 1. Has Congress the constitutional power to impose restrictions and conditions upon States applying for admission into this Union? I allude to the Missouri question—to the subject of slavery—which, you know, agitated the country from its centre to its circumference when that State applied to become a member of the confederacy.

Interrogatory 2. Has Congress the constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories? If yea, then Would it be expedient to do so?

Interrogatory 3. Ought the 21st Rule (I think) relating to the acceptance of Abolition petitions, to be expunged from the Rules for the government of the House?

Interrogatory 4. Has Congress the constitutional power to impose duties upon merchandize imported into this country, *solely for the purpose* of protecting the same class of goods manufactured in the United States?

The above four interrogatories I put to you in a spirit of frankness, and, if I am not deceived, in a spirit of friendship; and respectfully demand your answer, at your earliest convenience, in the same public manner I now address you.

I have put each question to you plainly, so that you cannot possibly mistake my meaning, and shall therefore expect of you, that you meet them fairly, weigh them impartially, and respond as your riper judgment may suggest. I want no twisting, no subterfuge, no evasion, but let your answer to each, (whatever it may be) in the language of holy writ be "Yea, yea, or nay, nay."

March 17, 1843. ANSON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESMERISM.

I am one among the many who went last week to see the experiments in Mesmerism, and one among those who have given their assent to its truth. With your permission, I would like to say a few things that have occurred to my mind on the subject. So far as those who exhibited here are concerned in my making up my belief, the matter has not become an atom stronger in my mind—it was made up before, from what I had read of the matter.

Those who reject it, and dub it a "humbug," do so, because, as many of them say, it partakes of the wonderful. That man who cannot find the wonderful at every step he takes, has never yet opened his eyes on the scene around him.

Let him look into the heavens, the clouds, the atmosphere, on the earth, or the water, or into *himself*, and wonders beset him on every side. Who has ever been able to look over the pages that treat of Astronomy, Mathematics and Chemistry, and not been struck with astonishment at the wonders they exhibit! Or who has ever failed to become astonished and dismayed, that has taken the trouble to wade among the Metaphysical Abstractions of Locke, Hume, Beattie, and other writers of that stamp?

Some inquire, "where is the utility, and what does it aim at?" We are too fond, in this country, of making inquiries after the utility of every thing presented us. It seems we are a people who value every thing according to the uses that can be made of it at the moment,—no laying up in the storehouses of knowledge, matter for our children. Suppose we do not find its utility at present, there is no reason why we should not expect its key to be found in the womb of futurity. The discovery of the Mariner's compass and the use of Gunpowder, did not point immediately to the ultimate result to which they both seem to be aiming—the harmonizing and evangeling of the whole world, by the banishment of war and the spread of the gospel of Christ.—"There are many things in Heaven and Earth not dreamt of in our Philosophy." Suppose we say it has not, nor ever will, have any feature about it by which it may be said to possess any utility, is there the less reason why we should not treasure up and place it away in the aggregate of knowledge that goes to make a country and an era great!

Who will have the hardihood to condemn the exertions of the antiquary, painter, sculptor, poet, and even the historian, in some instances, (for he is not always engaged in a work of utility,) because they produce that which the world could do without! Yes, the world can do without them, but the possession of them, in their perfection, has always gone hand and hand with the greatest epochs of the greatest nations.

There is another branch of knowledge purely without any trait to distinguish it as useful—the collecting of fossil and animal remains; and yet, do not all such funds of knowledge go to make certain times, *races of men*, and individuals great?

This science, if it may, as yet, be so called, stands as all others at their birth, with few to give it support. There is no need of giving proof—every man of a common share of reading knows it. Before the times of Julius Cæsar, the existence of the spot that now makes the nucleus of the greatest empire the world has ever seen, was doubted.

The mesmeric seems to be such a sleep as we naturally fall into from fatigue, with the mind like a mirror to reflect the ideas of the mesmerizer.

The philosophy of dreaming teaches us, according to the best writers on the subject, that, "first the faculty, or at least the action of the *will*, is suspended during the influence of sleep: and, secondly, that in consequence of this suspension or discontinuance, the trains of ideas which persevere in rushing over the mind are produced and catenated by that general habit of association which catenates them while we are awake. The power of the will, it is contended, is not necessary to the existence of ideas." In this sleep it seems that the subject has lost his own will and taken up a train of ideas similar to that described above, with the difference that here he gets his ideas fresh and immediately from the mesmerizer, whereas in our ordinary sleep and dreaming, our ideas come from all parts of that mystic world of dreams, *without our will*, and unarranged. That we shall ever know how the sleep is produced, or by what power the connection of ideas and sensation is produced, is no more probable than a knowledge of the nature of ordinary sleep, dreaming, somnambulism, and the thousands of other wonders that make up our being. It seems to me that the subject has a transcript of the waking man's mind, (the Mesmerizer's,) by which he is enabled to answer the questions proposed to him. They are much in the predicament of the Siamese Twins—a wonder just as great—in regard to sensation; what one feels the other feels.

If we have not our *will* in sleep, how does it come that we *dream at all!* By no other means, in my opinion, than this: that our being of three natures, our intellectual has for its support a constant draught from the general stock of mind that was given to the world at its creation, the which, in its aggregate, has never been, hidden or not hidden, less or more. It is that fund of ideas from which we get our dreams, and having not the will to arrange them as they come to us, they rush into and out of the mind without order, the which, in the mind in a perfect state, constitutes reason.

MESMER.

A Lesson for Young Men.—A correspondent informs us that he was acquainted some thirty [forty] years ago with three young men, all then apprentices to mechanical trades, who boarded together at a boarding house in Murray street. Each of them was poor, having no means but the scanty allowance of apprentices, which barely sufficed to pay their board and provide them with working apparel; so that on Sunday, when most young men sported holyday suits in Broadway, these lads remained at home reading, having not one Sunday suit between them. But all of them were honest, industrious, and prudent; and, as time wears on, one of them has since been Mayor of Georgetown, D. C., the second Mayor of Newark, N. J., and the third is Robert Smith, who, we trust, will very soon be Mayor of New York! Such, young men, are the rewards of patient industry and solid though humble worth.—*New York Tribune.*

From the Life of Sir Astley Cooper, which has been published in London by one of his relations, we take the annexed account of the professional income of this distinguished surgeon:

"'My receipts,' says he, 'for the first year, were £5 5s.; the second, £26; the third, £64; the fourth, £96; the fifth, £100; the sixth, £200; the seventh, £400; the eighth, £610; the ninth, (the year he was appointed surgeon to the hospital,) £1,100.' He himself appends a remark, which sufficiently shows his feeling on this subject—'Although I was a lecturer all the time on anatomy and surgery.'"

The extent of practice which he subsequently obtained may be inferred from the fact that his professional income for the year 1815 exceeded £21,000—nearly a hundred thousand dollars.

Starvation.—The editor of the Columbus Journal gives a lamentable account of the destruction of live stock in the north western counties of Ohio, consequent upon the severity of the winter. In Putnam County alone, it was estimated that 300 head of cattle and 600 swine had perished; and in Van Wert County, the number of dead and dying hogs lying along the roads exceeded any thing of the kind ever before seen or heard of in that quarter. The deer, wild turkeys, and all descriptions of game, had suffered with the rest. In Allen County, the woods were full of dead hogs.

Progress of Manufactures.—The Massachusetts manufacturers have so improved their machinery and their skill, and the prices of wool are so moderate, that they can now make excellent *mousselines de laine*—that is, woollen muslin—at a cost of only eight cents per yard. It is also said that the Lowell mills are making fine cloths, and cassimeres, equal to the imported and at a cost as favorable. Important improvements are steadily making in the above departments which enable our manufactures to compete successfully with those of Europe.

From the National Intelligencer.

VIEWS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

After the endorsement given by the Official paper in this city to the "*Aurora and Union,*" published in New York, we are obliged in courtesy to regard it as a true exponent of the views of the Administration. We copy therefore from that paper the following very clear definition of the "position" of the Administration, with a chart of "its future policy," which it is very proper should be understood by all the People of the United States:

FROM THE "AURORA AND UNION" OF SATURDAY.

"*President Tyler and the Democratic party.*—Having just returned *from a most agreeable and satisfactory visit to Washington*, during which we had the most complete opportunity of informing ourselves of the views and sentiments of the members of the Administration *regarding its present position and future policy*, we have the pleasure of announcing to the Democratic party, in this city and throughout the country, that the Government will continue to be administered upon the strictest democratic principles, and that *a thorough and perfect harmony of feeling and action with the great democratic interest of the country forms the basis* UPON WHICH THE ADMINISTRATION FOUNDS ITS CLAIMS TO THE CONFIDENCE AND SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE. Whatever may be the clamors of interested and ambitious demagogues who control a few presses heretofore considered democratic, we distinctly aver that *President Tyler and his Administration are* ONE AND INDIVISIBLE *with the great Democratic party of the country.*" "Already, both in profession and practice, has the President given the most unequivocal evidences of *his democratic intentions;* and we pledge ourselves that those *evidences* will, for the future, be *neither few nor far between.* In all his official acts *he recognises only the democratic people;* and there is not at this moment a more efficient, active, and powerful enemy of the Whig intriguers and demagogues within the limits of the whole Union than John Tyler. This will be still more clearly and distinctly indicated *in the communications of the President to the next Congress;* and, before that Congress rises, we venture to predict that the Democratic party throughout the United States will to a man rally to the support of Mr. Tyler as the firm and uncompromising advocate of their principles, and the chief upon whom the hopes of the country are centered."

In the Aurora of a subsequent date, is the official account of the disbanding of the Tyler General Committee of the city of New York, and its resolutions to throw all its weight in the Locofoco scales, *for the purpose of promoting the success of Mr. Tyler in the Presidential contest of* 1844. These are introduced by the following remarks of the Aurora, whose Editor has "just returned from Washington," and of course had his instructions from the Traitor himself:—

FROM THE AURORA OF APRIL 4.

"The resolutions of *the Administration General Committee*, last evening, speak for themselves. It will not, therefore, be necessary for us further to explain the motives which have induced *its voluntary dissolution.* The Democratic party will, we believe, regard this movement as a strong evidence of *sincerity and good faith on the part of our friends* in coming into their ranks. The President *having decided* to lend the weight of his character, *and the influence of his station to the advancement of the pure principles of democracy*, his friends throughout the country will *best serve his interests by uniting with and swelling the great Democratic party*, trusting that that party, ever just to its true friends, will see in the present position of Mr. Tyler the soundest reasons for sustaining him in his republican measures, and silencing the false and malicious idea that the country is opposed to his firm, *decided, and effectual opposition to the schemes of federal whiggery.*

"The friends of President Tyler, who have uniformly treated every democratic candidate with respect, will hereafter, as they did in the last fall elections, *unite indiscriminately* with the friends of all the other democratic candidates for the Presidency, and *support the regular nominations of* THE PARTY *throughout the country.* The President *himself*, being willing to trust his cause in the hands of the great Democratic party, EXPECTS HIS SUPPORTERS TO ENTER ITS RANKS IN GOOD FAITH, with a determination to abide by its usages, observe its ancient landmarks, and battle for its vital principles with all their might."

In connexion with the above development, our readers will take for what it is worth—and that is more than most of what is written from Washington for publication—the following extract of a letter to the Journal of Commerce, at New York:

"Demands have been made, and are, at this moment, strongly urged upon the President, as *the conditions* on which he is to be supported for the next term *by the Democracy.* He is required immediately to turn out the present collector, the postmaster, and the district attorney of the city of New York.

"This is to conciliate the New York *Democracy.* It has been represented to, and urged upon the President, that the present incumbents of those places do not *exert themselves* to promote his popularity, and that the *failure of the New York Tyler meeting* is owing to their indifference."

The Correspondent of the Baltimore American remarks upon these developments as follows:—

"We are not left for this exposition to the chattering emptiness of the Madisonian and its New York echo. They give us distinctly to understand that it is published *by the authority of the Government, and each of its members.* Under all the circumstances of the case,—considering who John Tyler is, and who Daniel Webster, and who John C. Spencer; and to whom *they* are indebted for the power they now have to outrage the feelings of honorable men,—this official announcement of their "thorough and perfect harmony of feeling and action" with the adversaries of the Whigs, is THE MOST IMPUDENT which any administration ever ventured to make public. We may next expect to see, by authority, in the same organs, an explicit and deliberate defence of POLITICAL IMPOSTURE and PERSONAL TREACHERY. If the New York Official, during his "most agreeable and satisfactory visit to Washington" was instructed to say that "there is not within the limits of the Union, a more efficient, active, and powerful enemy of the Whigs than John Tyler," it would surely be in perfect keeping to make a highly-wrought panegyric on DECEPTION—an elaborate comparison of *it* with all other modes of seeking promotion from a generous and confiding party, such as that which nominated him at Harrisburg—and a decided and reasoned-out preference of HYPOCRISY over them all!"

The President has openly thrown himself into the arms of the Loco Focos. He is removing all the Whigs, and filling their places with Locos. The "Madisonian" publishes him as a Candidate for the Presidency, "subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention." And yet, Mr. Rencher sees no fault in this man—pronounces him honest and capable—and wonders what the Whigs have to complain of.

Raleigh Register.

The editors of the Boston Atlas have received from Washington, the following epistle, paying therefor 25 cents:

> The Editors of the Boston Atlas, if they have an account against the President, will enclose it and discontinue their paper. J. TYLER, JR., P. S'y.
> To the Editors of the Boston Atlas.

The editors declare that saving and excepting the above named 25 cents they have no charge against the President or any of his family—the mal-administration of the government of course excepted.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

"*I will remove no incumbent from office who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office, except in such cases where such officer has been guilty of an active partizanship, or by secret means—the less manly, and therefore the more objectionable, has given his official influence to the purposes of party, thereby bringing the Patronage of the Government in conflict with the Freedom of Elections.*"

The above is taken from an address "To the People of the United States," signed by John Tyler, dated Washington, April 9th, 1841. On the appearance of that excellent address, for excellent it is, people congratulated themselves and their neighbors on its patriotic sentiments, its catholic doctrines, its true Whig principles. We ourself at the time, in reference to it used this language: "This Address assures us in full that the author is a Whig as "true as steel"—that he will carry out the great purposes of reform for which his lamented predecessor was called from retirement, by the almost universal acclaim of the American people." Such was the general opinion. Its tone and professions had a soothing effect upon the feelings of the Whigs, reconciling them in a very considerable degree to the loss of their revered chief. Who could doubt the sincerity of declarations put forth on so solemn an occasion, the sanctity of promises made as it were over the grave, by him who had succeeded to the dignities and powers of the inanimate corpse?

The above quoted paragraph contains the sacred assurance of John Tyler, that he will not remove any man from office who faithfully and honestly acquits himself of its duties except in certain specified cases. This pledge is in a thousand places upon record; it is in the archives of the country, it is on the page of history, it cannot be blotted out. If he who made that pledge violates it—if he who spoke these words to the nation and to the world, disregards the boundaries of duty which they prescribe for his own conduct, he commits moral perjury, "the less manly, and therefore the more objectionable," because not so easily punished, than is that of the miserable wretch who swears a falsehood against his neighbor. Mr. Tyler *has* violated his pledge; we believe in many instances, in one, we know. He has removed the Collector of Wilmington from office, who has faithfully and honestly discharged the duties pertaining thereto, and who has not been guilty of an active partizanship, nor has he by secret, nor by any other means given his official influence to the purposes of party. We make these assertions broadly and unqualifiedly. They cannot be impugned. We have made extensive inquiries, and are unable to hear that even one word of complaint has been uttered in this community of the official course of Mr. Lord. None it is fair to presume has been heard at Washington. What then are we to think of Mr. Tyler. Can we, with Mr. Rencher, believe him to be "an honest, faithful, and republican President?" No, we are forced to the conclusion that he is a man who stands not to his word, nor feels the force of pledges made before the face of high Heaven under the most impressive circumstances. Conduct like this would bring upon the head of a private individual the contempt and execration of society. To what rank in the estimation of his countrymen it should properly consign Mr. Tyler, we leave to our readers to determine.

There are other views to be taken: such as belong to the principles and consequences involved in the arbitrary and capricious exercise by the President of the power of removal. Power so exercised is alarming. It makes the will of the President every thing, the wishes of the people nothing. His whims and humors become paramount to their sober judgment. The offices created for their benefit, are made to minister to his private ends—the office-holders are used as instruments to effect his sinister purposes. He who does not see that this must work a virtual change in our system of Government is blind—he who does see it, and deems it a matter of small moment, or passes it off as a jest, esteems lightly his birthright.

Mr. Tyler it is now alledged by his presses, is a thorough going, thorough paced Loco Foco. Nay, they intimate, indeed say, he was *always* so. Could his enemies—could the Whig party—could all the world, prefer or concoct against him a more infamous charge than this brought against him by his own pap-fed presses? Always a Democrat even when he most professed to be a Whig! Even when at Harrisburg, he shed tears that Mr. Clay was not nominated! Even when in the Log-cabin at Richmond he declared his entire concurrence in Whig views.

Richmond Whig.

An Extraordinary Verdict.—The Cattaraugus Republican reports the trial of Nathaniel A. Lowry, for forgery, at Warren, Pa. The jury, after being out from 11 at night until 7 the next morning, came in with a verdict of not guilty; but that the defendant *pay the costs!*

We had supposed (says the New York Courier and Enquirer,) that the President and heads of Departments had high and responsible public duties to perform, demanding laborious investigation, and requiring the exercise of much reflection and consideration, and for which they are liberally paid by the people. But such is not their understanding of the obligations they have assumed. The correspondent of the "Aurora and Union," in writing from Washington, gives us an insight into the nature of those matters which occupy their attention, and the objects for which they are administering the Government and dispensing its patronage. He says:

"Our friends in New York will, of course, be gratified to learn that the recent movements there meet the warm approval of the Administration, all the members of which respond cordially to the sentiments and views set forth in the address and resolutions adopted at the great mass meeting at the Tabernacle. I have had separate interviews with the President and each of the members of the Cabinet, all of whom have been very free and frank on the subject of the future course, policy, measures and expectations of the Administration, which will be developed in due time. *The recent change in the post office at Albany will give you some idea of the nature of the movements in contemplation by the Administration*, which will be prompt, bold, and decisive in all parts of the country. The work is all laid out, and nothing now remains but to proceed to its execution with spirit and vigor."

Corruption in Pennsylvania.—The present Loco Foco administration of Pennsylvania, must be as rotten as a pear. A bill was passed by the Legislature for electing the Canal Commissioners by the people. This bill, it was known, was very objectionable to Gov. Porter, as it was intended to get clear of the present Commissioners. As was expected, he vetoed it on Saturday.

On Friday, before the veto was received, Mr. Heckman, a member of the House of Representatives, rose in his place, and offered the following resolution:

Whereas it is alleged that several members of the Board of Canal Commissioners of this Commonwealth have held out inducements and bribes to members of the Legislature to corrupt them, and thereby influence their votes on certain measures pending before the Legislature; Therefore

Resolved, That a select committee of three be appointed to examine the said charges and have authority to send for persons and papers.

The Harrisburg Telegraph has the following notice of the debate that ensued:

Mr. Heckman made some remarks in favor of the resolutions, which called up Mr. Hill, of Armstrong, who stated that he had been called upon by Mr. McCulloch, of Centre, and assured that he (Mr. H.) could get an office from the Canal Commissioners, if he desired it, but that it would be expected of him to sustain the veto of the bill for the election of Canal Commissioners, and vote for Mr. Dimock, for State Printer, intimating that he had the same from the Commissioners, and desiring him (Mr. H.) to call on them. Mr. Hill did see Mr. Overfield, one of the Commissioners, who tendered him an office for himself or any friend he might name, worth from $800 to $1000 a year, if he would aid in getting them out of the "*tight place*" they were in by voting to sustain the veto, and thus kill the bill referred to.

Mr. Sharswood made a most eloquent and powerful speech in favor of the resolution, reviewing the whole course of Governor Porter's Administration, and particularly the Broadhead lumber transactions of 1840, and the numerous attempts made by him and his corrupt office-holders to tamper with and corrupt the representatives of the people. The resolution was agreed to, and Messrs. Heckman, Deford and Morris were appointed the committee.

Arrest of the Treasurer of Mississippi.—The Vicksburg Whig of the 25th ultimo says: "We learn by a gentleman from Jackson, that upon the affidavit of His Excellency T. M. Tucker, he believed Richard S. Graves, Treasurer of the State of Mississippi, was guilty of embezzling the funds of the State, Chief Justice Sharkey issued a warrant for his arrest, and his honor had placed the Treasurer under guard, and had also appointed a suitable guard for the State Treasury."

War in Mississippi.—Two Locofoco factions of the repudiating State are at terrible loggerheads. The one is headed by Gov. Tucker, and the other by Ex-Governor McNutt. "No enraged bulls," says the Louisville Journal, "no jealous rams, no rival chicken-cocks, ever fought with more desperate fury." Ex-Governor McNutt calls the State Treasurer a thief with the prefix of an oath, because he paid out a portion of the three per cent. fund on general warrants, without authority of law.

Gov. Tucker retorts as follows:

This same *patriotic, conscientious, scrupulously honest*, and *pious McNutt*, in the course of three years, contracted to pay out, not only without authority of law and in violation of its provisions, but without receiving any adequate remuneration to the State, the sum of $11,825 66. This sum was expended by him, on editors alone, above his contingent fund of $4,000 per annum. $4,000 was his limit for contingent expenses. If the State treasurer is 'a thief,' what is A. G. McNutt?

When Greek meets Greek &c.

Semi-Repudiation Illustrated.—We have for some time been looking for a familiar illustration of the *honesty* of those States which gravely express their abhorrence of repudiation, yet shrink from making any sacrifice or laying any taxes for the payment even of the interest due their despairing creditors. The following, from the Louisville Journal, hits the nail exactly.

Tribune.

A friend of ours, travelling to New Orleans, walked up to a curious-looking old chap sitting along in the bow of the boat, and remarked, 'Where are you from, my friend?' 'I'm from Illinois.' 'Well, are you going to repudiate up there in Illinois as they do down here?' 'Why, no,' said the old Sucker, 'I don't think we shall repuderate exactly as they do down here. We owe, they tell me, about twenty millions, and I reckon, by waiting till our bonds get to be worth but five cents in the dollar, we can borrow a million and pay off the whole, and then *we shall have to repuderate only the million.* We can't think of such a thing as repuderating the whole twenty million. Thank God, we Suckers have some honesty."

Millerism.—The wags are making merry at Millerism. Since the appearance of the "Midnight Cry," one editor announces that he has in addition received a copy of the "Noonday Howl," and the "Morning Yell," and a paper has just made its appearance called the "Vial of Wrath and the Junk Bottle of Destruction." It contains a large number of prints, and amongst others, the description of the Beast of Daniel, with seven heads and ten horns, together with a chronological calculation as reasonable as Miller's, and quite as fanciful. It is as follows:

"The Beast had seven heads, and ten horns on each head, which makes seventy horns, answering to the seventy weeks of Daniel. Now the tail of this beast was 666 feet long, which is the number of the beast. Multiply this by seven and it makes 4662, which was the age of the world when the first Anti-Christian Pope began to reign. Now tie up the beast's tail into three knots and it will shorten it to 614 feet 4 inches; which being multiplied by three, the number of knots give 1843 exactly—the year in which the world will be burnt up. But there is another remarkable coincidence. Martin Luther wore boots with nails in the soles; just 263 nails in both boots, which being multiplied by the seven heads, gives 1841. Throw in the two boots, which correspond to Miller and Himes, and it gives 1843."

A man in Missouri is running an opposition line to old *Miller.* The Western prophet makes it exceedingly clear, from certain chapters in Daniel and from other researches, that this winter will continue a thousand years. It has looked like it, we acknowledge, during the present month of March.—*N. Y. Cour.*

Seduction.—Heavy Damages.—The Sheriff's Jury in the case of Ross *vs.* Defandorf, for seduction of plaintiff's daughter, have assessed the damages at $10,000, being the full amount laid in the declaration.

Jour. of Comm.

The amount of Treasury Notes outstanding on the 1st of April was, according to the official publication, $11,686,387 45.

FROM THE NEWBERN SPECTATOR.

By the following communication, we perceive plain indications, that the Van Buren tactics were brought to bear successfully, in the recent Democratic Convention held in Washington, for the nomination of a Candidate to be run in this District for the next Congress.

Only five counties out of the ten were represented. Nash and Edgecombe, the strong holds of Democracy, and we may add of Arrington, were among them. By the arrangement that was entered into of having the nomination controlled by the majority of Delegates of each county, Arrington received the nomination, although Toole got a majority of 17 votes in the Convention. Mr. Toole, we believe, belongs to the Calhoun Division of the Loco Foco party. As the statement purports to be by one of the Delegates, and is taken from the Republican, a rank Democratic paper, we suppose there can be no doubt of its correctness. The Republican, while it expresses submission to the nomination, plainly indicates its disappointment and regret.

It seems to be alike due to justice, and to the people, that some of the facts should be known which produced the unexpected result of Mr. Arrington's nomination, in preference to Mr. Toole. In doing this not the least possible disparagement is intended to Mr. Arrington, or the success of the Democratic party. Five counties out of the ten were represented. Tyrrell, Hyde, Washington, and Carteret, all lower counties, were non-represented. At a meeting of the delegates, the principle was settled down upon that each of the represented counties should vote according to the number of Captain's Districts in that county, and that the majority of the delegates of each county shall control the vote of that county.

On ballotting the following was the result, as well as I can ascertain.

Pitt, for Toole 6, scat. 2.
Edgecombe, Toole 6, Arrington 7.
Craven, Toole 1, Arrington 2.
Nash, Toole 1, Arrington 2.
Beaufort, Toole 23, scat. 7.
Result, Toole 37, Arrington 20, including scattering votes. Majority of delegates who voted for Toole 17.

A DELEGATE.

Longevity.—A negro man named Joseph, belonging to Mr. Richard Wilder, of Chowan county, (N. C.) died on Saturday week, aged *one hundred and eighteen* years. He was one of the witnesses of the Revolution, and was present at the burning of Norfolk. Joseph's *wife* is yet living, and is *one hundred and sixteen* years old. They had lived together seventy-eight years.

Death of Bishop Roberts.—We regret to learn from the Cincinnati Western Christian Advocate, that the venerable Bishop Roberts, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his residence near Lawrenceport, Indiana, on the 27th March.

Boring for an Office.—The Philadelphia Forum tells the following:

"Do you know Judge Blythe?" said a custom house borer to a perfect stranger yesterday, on Sanderson's steps.

"Yes," was the reply.

"I wish you would introduce me, then."

"I will," said the gentleman, "on one condition."

"What is it?"

"Get some one to introduce you to me."

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

March 30.—Brig Barfine from Providence, R. I. Schrs. Alexander Mitchell from Charleston, Roswell King from do. 31.—Schr. Commerce from Charleston. April 1.—Schrs. James T. Bertine from New York, Gen. Wm. Washington from Charleston. 3.—Brig Aurora,—put back in distress; Schrs. Wm. Thompson from New York, Jonas Smith from do. Richard Thompson from Philadelphia. 4.—Schr. Constellation from New York.

DEPARTURES.

March 30.—Sloop New Era for Hartford, Conn. Schr. Marietta Ryan for New York. April 1—Brig Halcyon for Antigua; Schrs. H. Westcott for Philadelphia, A. F. Thorn for N. York. 3.—Schr. Exchange for Charleston. 4.—Schrs. Commerce for New York, Tiberius for Antigua, Roswell King for Philadelphia, Ellen for do.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 12.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 45	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Ditto, apple,	35 a 40	Mackerel, hf bl. No. 1	$7
Bacon,	5 a 6	Molasses,	23 a 25
Beeswax,	25 a 27	Oats,	30
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Coffee,	10 a 12	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	4½ a 6	Rags,	3
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
Corn,	45 a 50	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	14 a 16	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour,	$4½ a $5¼	Sack,	$2
Feathers,	20 a 25	Tallow,	8
Flaxseed,	80 a 90	Tin, box,	12
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2½ a 3
dry,	10 a 12½	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	25 a 30
Lard,	5 a 6	Wool,	12½ a 15
Lime,	$1½ a $2 00		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,	6½ cts. pr. yd
30 inch do. (heavy,)	6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10,	13½, 14, 15 and 16

Cotton meets with ready sale at 4 1-2 to 6. Flour has improved, and we now quote it at 4 1-2 to 5 1-4.

Bacon, but little coming in, sells at 5 to 6.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 5.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 15 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 4 00 a 4 50; Flooring 5 50 a 6 50; Timber 3 00 a 4 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 00; Shingles 90 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 55; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 1 90 a 2 12.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine continues to fluctuate between 1 90 and 1 95; a sale yesterday at 1 92. Tar has declined a little lately; sales at 75 cents.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Some pretty fair timber was sold at $2. 3, and 4 dollars include the greater part of the transactions in mill timber. 80,000 feet flooring boards, good, brought 7, a little advance. Wide boards bring 4 and scantling 3 dls. in a general way. Sales of R. O. hhd. staves, rough, at 6 dls. Do. of shingles, country, at 90 cts to 1½.

Bacon.—Hams have improved somewhat; very few are sold now for less than 7; sides and shoulders are also if any thing in rather better demand than for some months; good lots of these will command 5½ to 6 cts.

Corn.—Part of a cargo from New Orleans sold at 48 cents.

Rice.—100 tierces sold this week at 1 90, cash.

Our market remains bare of West India produce, consequently nothing to report in that line.

Chronicle.

CHERAW MARKET—April 5.

Bacon 5½ a 6; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11½ a 14; Cotton 3½ a 6¼; Corn 45 a 50; Flour 5 50 a 6 00; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 30 a 35; Nails, cut, 6½ a 8.

At Columbia, Cotton 4 to 6¼; Corn 45 to 56; Bacon 6 to 8; Flour 5 50 to 7.

At Charleston, Cotton 4¼ to 7; Flour 4½ to 5½; Bacon 4 to 8½.

At Augusta, Cotton 4 to 6. At Macon 3½ to 5½.

At New York, fair Upland Cotton 6 1-2 to 6¾; Flour 5 to 5 50; Corn 55 to 56; Oats 27 to 28; Turpentine 2 62; Whiskey 19 to 20.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

Col. Daniel M. Barringer, of Cabarrus, has received the nomination of the Whig Convention at Mount Mourne, as a Candidate for Congress in the 2d District, composed of the counties of Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Rowan, Davie, and Iredell.

Burton Craige of Rowan, is the Locofoco candidate.

THE 4th DISTRICT.—It is with some reluctance that we give up so much space to the Communication of a voter of the 4th Congressional District, or rather to the article from the Standard which he requests us to transfer to our columns. Not that we have the most remote idea that Mr. Mendenhall will be at all embarrassed by the questions of "Anson;" on the contrary, we have some suspicion that "Anson" is at one of his old tricks,—*making believe* only that he is dubious of Mr. Mendenhall, for the sake of some ulterior purpose. Our respect for the gentleman who makes the request, and the grounds on which it is urged, alone induce us to comply with it.

It amuses us, however, to find these two thorough self-styled Democrats, "Anson" and our correspondent, holding up their hands in alarm at the bare idea of Mr. Mendenhall entertaining certain opinions, when they did not hesitate to vote for Mr. Van Buren, who, with vastly more power than Mr. M. can have, not only held similar opinions, but carried them out into action, under circumstances quite as hateful to the South as any in which Mr. M. can be placed. Look at the flourish with which the questions of "Anson" are introduced. The author seems to deem them of vital importance; and yet he and our correspondent intend to vote in 1844 for Van Buren, who solemnly asserted that Congress had a right to require the abolition of slavery as a condition precedent to the admission of Missouri or any other State into the Union, and who had as much agency in that "agitation of the country from its centre to its circumference" as any other man:—for Van Buren, who has likewise distinctly asserted the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia:—for Van Buren, who has never dared to object to the 21st rule:—for Van Buren, who voted for the highest protective Tariff the country ever had.

What must we think of "Anson",—what of our correspondent,—in contemplating such inconsistencies—such an attempt to humbug those of less intelligence than themselves! Let them apply their own questions to their favorite Van Buren, and then answer us how they could vote for him in 1836 and 1840, and how they can again vote for him in 1844! As for Mr. Mendenhall, they may dismiss their fears, if they have any.

ELECTIONS.

RHODE ISLAND.—We have great satisfaction in announcing the complete triumph of Law and Order over Dorrism and Anarchy, in the late election. Hon. James Fenner is elected Governor by a majority of about 2,000, over Carpenter, in a vote of 18,000, far the largest ever cast in the State. The Dorrites have elected but 7 out of 31 Senators, and 19 out of 68 Representatives. In the agricultural parts of the State not a Dorr member is elected.

CONNECTICUT.—Cleaveland, Loco, has a plurality of about 1500 votes over Baldwin, the Whig candidate for Governor, but the scattering votes prevent his election by 200 votes. Whig gain 2 to 300 votes. The Locos have elected three Members of Congress, and perhaps the fourth, and a majority of the Legislature, but considerably less than last year.

MASSACHUSETTS.—A third trial for Members of Congress, has resulted in the election of only one, Mr. Hudson, Whig. In four other Districts the Whigs have gained, but not enough to make an election.

COFFEE.—The Steamer Cotton Plant, arrived on Saturday last, with an assorted cargo, brought *Six Hundred Bags of Coffee*,—the largest quantity of that article, we understand, ever brought at one time on our River.

MONTGOMERY COURT HOUSE.—We learn that the examination of Elijah and Harbord Spencer, resulted in their full commitment for trial for burning the Court House. The 7th section of the 34th chapter of the Revised Statutes, makes the burning of a Court House or other public building, felony, punishable with death, without benefit of clergy.

The motive for the perpetration of this crime was at first supposed to be, to destroy the evidence of a forgery, for which Elijah Spencer, the father, was under indictment in Montgomery Court, in altering a deed; but it is now stated, that in addition to this motive, there was an execution against him for some $200, and a heavy bond filed in the Court House, for the forthcoming of a number of negroes, who had been seized to prevent their being run off to the South. These were all destroyed. The only thing belonging to the offices which was saved, was one of the Register's books, which happened to be at the house of a gentleman of the bar. The loss of all the wills, deeds, dockets, bonds, settlements of estates, &c. &c., must be a source of incalculable and irreparable evil.

UNION COUNTY.—The organization of the new county of Union took place last week. The following officers were elected, viz:

Hugh Stewart, Clerk County Court; D. A. Covington, Clerk Superior Court; John Blount, Coroner; Wm. Wilson, Sheriff; Joseph H. Wilson, County Solicitor; Tho. P. Dillon, Register; Joshua Harris, Entry Taker; Jas. Marsh, County Surveyor; Darling Belk, Auctioneer.

The *official* statement of the appropriations of the late Congress, for a year and a half, ending the 30th of June 1844 is just published. The amount, exclusive of the Post Office, is $24,669,185 71,—or at the rate of $16,443,122 a year. Even in this sum, however, is included much that the Locos would call "extraordinary," and insist should be deducted from the amount chargeable against Congress. For instance, there is a single item of $515,000 for carrying into effect the Boundary treaty with Great Britain.

MERCER ACQUITTED.—The trial of Singleton Mercer, for the Murder of Heberton, in Philadelphia, has terminated in a verdict of *Not guilty.* His counsel set up a plea of insanity, the only defence, and that we suppose only to give the Jury a pretext for doing what seemed the almost universal desire. When the verdict was rendered, the audience loudly applauded, and the crowd followed him to his lodgings with cheers. He had a triumphant reception in Philadelphia also.

Commander Mackenzie.—The New York Express says:—It is said a letter has been received from Washington stating that Commander Mackenzie is acquitted, and that the President has approved it.

> We have a reason for the belief that a memorial for the removal of the Collector of Wilmington was circulated in Fayetteville, that it obtained signatures, and was sent on to Washington. We shall reserve comment upon the seemingly well founded rumor until we hear more about it. In the mean time, will the Fayetteville papers be good enough to disprove the report if they can do so.
>
> *Wilmington Chronicle.*

We believe the report to which the Chronicle refers is utterly unfounded. The only thing which we suppose gave rise to it, was, that we understand the gentleman who has been appointed Collector of the Port of Wilmington, obtained from some of his friends a recommendation for office, which was doubtless forwarded to Washington; but we understand that some at least of those who signed it had no information as to *the* office intended to be conferred, and certainly no thought that they were aiding in the removal of Mr. Lord; nor in truth did they thereby cause that removal. Neither did Mr. Jones cause it—the removal of Mr. Lord having been determined on without any agency of his.

The fact, we think, is, that Mr. Lord's removal was resolved on, not because he was an unfaithful or incompetent officer, or particularly obnoxious party man, (for all know that he was and is unexceptionable in these respects,) but simply because he is a kinsman of Dr. Hill, who last Summer had occasion to expose the duplicity and falsehood of Capt. Tyler respecting the occurrences at the Harrisburg Convention. It is not at all surprising that such a little mind as Mr. Tyler's should seek this only mode of reaching the Doctor through his kinsman and friend.

The dwelling house of Mr. Thomas F. Gause, on Chesnut street, Wilmington, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 29th ult. The house was unoccupied, and no clue to the origin of the fire has been found. Mr. Gause was insured nearly to the amount of his loss. No other house was burnt, though wooden buildings were situated within from 10 to 25 feet of it at three different points. This is a most remarkable instance of the efficiency of the Wilmington fire department.

CALHOUN & VAN BUREN.—The Charleston Mercury and the Albany Argus, the leading spirits of the two factions of Locofocoism, are carrying on a war of words about their respective idols and their principles, or rather want of principles.—The Mercury insists upon it that there shall be no National Convention till the Locos of the next Congress shall have had time to redeem their pledges of repealing the Tariff, by recording their votes. It very delicately insinuates that it has no confidence in the pledges of its Northern allies. "We will not be cajoled," it says, "by long speeches in favor of our principles, if we are to have short and fatal votes against them." "Those who dodge the test of the next session, we cannot trust."

This is to the point. It shows that the Mercury perfectly understands the tactics of the Van Buren branch of the party, and is disposed to be about as complimentary to the sly fox now, as it and its great patron were to the "rogues and royalists" of 1835. Stick to it, Mercury; for if ever Van gets your nomination before you seal the bond, you will be cheated to a certainty.

The Argus objects to the tone of the Mercury and "its conclusions;" which the Mercury understands to mean, that it is *opposed* to deferring the Convention till May, 1844, *because* it would put the Presidential Candidates to the test on the GREAT QUESTION—THE TARIFF—and enable the people to vote understandingly, knowing men by their works."

Really the Mercury is letting out so much of the truth, divulging so much of the real character of Van Buren Locofocoism, that we begin to think it is about to turn another somerset, and finding that the victory is not to "enure to the benefit" of Mr. Calhoun, that it is about to turn its eyes to some other quarter in search of a ladder on which to place his feet. So be it. Mr. Calhoun ought never to have belonged to the party.

CALHOUNISM PROSTRATED AGAIN.—The Locofoco Convention of the Petersburg Congressional District have laid their late member, Mr. Goode, on the shelf, for no other apparent reason than his preference for Calhoun, and have nominated Gen. Dromgoole, a thorough Van Burenite, in his stead. The Calhoun party did not submit to this without a hard struggle. But, as the Petersburg Intelligencer says, "Kinderhook has triumphed, and *will* triumph over Fort Hill,—the *Cabbage* plant is elevated above the Palmetto, and "Chivalry" has yielded to craft."

Mr. Tyler is making greater inroads upon the Locofoco party than could have been anticipated; and the daily and savage assaults of the Globe upon him, his Ministers, his organ, and those whom he has bought off from the ranks of the "Democracy," attests the alarm of that party, at the success with which the patronage of the government has been brought to bear. Isaac Hill, who has heretofore been omnipotent in New Hampshire, has been bought up by a Post Office contract, given to him, as the Globe fully shows, in defiance of law, at a higher price than others bid, he being allowed to make a second bid after seeing those of his competitors. Gov. Porter of Pennsylvania, has been secured by the appointment of his brother as Secretary of War; and the "great mass meetings," held in New York and Philadelphia, are made up of some scores of office holders, and the hundreds of Locofoco office hunters, who go for any body who has patronage to dispense.

Hill and Porter are laboring manfully to build up a party for their patron. The presses of their respective States teem with their writings. An attempt by Porter and his friends to unite the three Locofoco papers at Harrisburg in one, to give that one all the State patronage, and to make a sham fight in favor of Buchanan for the Presidency, but a real struggle for Tyler, has suddenly been exposed, and has produced great excitement in Pennsylvania.

Notwithstanding all the bitter revilings of the Globe, however, it will be seen that the Tyler party insists upon attaching itself to the Locofocos. See the very remarkable developments of the New York Aurora, in another column.

"The Administration of apostates, utterly abjured by the honest men of both parties, without having a solitary friend returned as yet to either branch of the next Congress—having no principle to build up a party upon—no system of measures but that which the country has marked with its reprobation—now addresses itself altogether to the cupidity of the mercenary, to enlist a body of Swiss for followers."

The above is a single sentence of one of the Globe's assaults upon the Administration. It is full of truth, not only in regard to the Administration, but as to the character of the party to which that Administration is "addressing itself" for followers.

RIGHT OF VISITATION OR SEARCH.

Our readers will recollect that the Great Western brought a remarkable debate in the British Parliament on the above subject, in which surprise was expressed at the ground taken in the President's Message; and though any right of *search* at sea was distinctly disclaimed, the right to *visit* was as distinctly asserted. The Washington papers bring us a letter from Mr Webster to Mr Everett, our Minister at London, dated as lately as the 28th ult., sustaining the views of the Message, and controverting those of the British government. The letter is very able, and takes high ground—leaving the impression on the mind that the subject may yet lead to difficulty between the two countries. After arguing at length that there is no difference between search and visit, and that the U. States deny the right, in time of peace, of any foreign vessel to do either, Mr Webster continues—

But without pressing further these inquiries into the accuracy and propriety of definitions, and the uses of words, I proceed to draw your attention to the thing itself, and to consider what these acts are which the British Government insists its cruisers have a right to perform, and to what consequences they naturally and necessarily lead. An eminent member of the House of Commons thus states the British claim, and his statement is acquiesced in and adopted by the first Minister of the Crown:

"The claim of this country is for the right of our cruisers to ascertain whether a merchant vessel is justly entitled to the protection of the flag which she may happen to have hoisted—such vessel being in circumstances which render her liable to the suspicion, first, that she was not entitled to the protection of the flag; and, secondly, if not entitled to it, she was, either under the law of nations or the provisions of treaties, subject to the supervision and control of our cruisers."

Now the question is, *by what means* is this ascertainment to be effected?"

As we under-tand the general and settled rules of public law in respect to ships of war sailing under the authority of their Government "to arrest pirates and other public offenders," there is no reason why they may not approach any vessels descried at sea, for the purpose of ascertaining their real characters. Such a right of approach seems indispensable for the fair and discreet exercise of their authority; and the use of it cannot be justly deemed indicative of any design to insult or injure those they approach, or to impede them in their lawful commerce. On the other hand, it is as clear that no ship is, under such circumstances, bound to lie by or wait the approach of any other ship. She is at full liberty to pursue her voyage in her own way, and to use all necessary precautions to avoid any suspected sinister enterprise or hostile attack. Her right to the free use of the ocean is as perfect as that of any other. An entire equality is presumed to exist. She has a right to consult her own safety; but, at the same time, she must take care not to violate the rights of others.—She may use any precautions dictated by the prudence or fears of her officers, either as to delay or the progress or course of her voyage; but she is not at liberty to inflict injuries upon other innocent parties, simply because of conjectural dangers.

But, if the vessel thus approached attempts to avoid the vessel approaching, or does not comply with her commander's order to send him her papers for his inspection, nor consent to be visited, or detained, what is next to be done? Is force to be used, and, if force be used, may that force be lawfully repelled? These questions lead at once to the elemental principle, the essence of the British claim. Suppose the merchant vessel to be in truth an American vessel, engaged in lawful commerce, and that she does not choose to be detained. Suppose she resist the visit. What is the consequence? In those cases in which the belligerent right of visit exists, resistance to the exercise of that right is regarded as just cause of condemnation, both of vessel and cargo. Is that penalty, or what other penalty, to be incurred by resistance to visit in time of peace? Or suppose that force to be met by force, gun returned for gun, and the commander of the cruiser, or some of his seamen, be killed, what description of offence will have been committed? It would be said, in behalf of the commander of the cruiser, that he mistook the vessel for a vessel of England, Brazil, or Portugal; but does this mistake of his take away from the American vessel the right of self-defence? The writers of authority declare it to be a principle of natural law, that the privilege of self-defence exists against an assailant, who mistakes the object of his attack for another whom he had a right to assail.

Lord Aberdeen cannot fail to see, therefore, what serious consequences might ensue, if it were to be admitted that this claim to visit in time of peace, however limited or defined, should be permitted to exist as a strict matter of right; for, if it exist as a right, it must be followed by corresponding duties and obligations, and the failure to fulfil those duties would naturally draw penal consequences after it, till ere long it would become, in truth, little less, or little other, than the belligerent right of search.

If visit, or visitation, be not accompanied by search, it will be, in most cases, merely idle. A sight of papers may be demanded, and papers may be produced; but it is known that slave traders carry false papers and different sets of papers. A search for other papers then must be made, where suspicion justifies it or else the whole proceeding would be nugatory. In suspicious cases, the language and general appearance of the crew are among the means of ascertaining the national character of the vessel. The cargo on board, also, often indicates the country from which she comes. Her log-book, showing the previous course and events of her voyage, her internal fitment, and equipment, are all evidences for her, or against her, on her allegation of character.—These matters, it is obvious, can only be ascertained by rigorous search.

It may be asked—if a vessel may not be called on to show her papers, why does she carry papers? No doubt she may be called on to show her papers; but the question is, where, when, and by whom? Not in time of peace, on the high seas, where her rights are equal to the rights of any other vessel, and where none has a right to molest her. The use of her papers is, in time of war, to prove her neutrality, when visited by belligerent cruisers; and, in both peace and war, to show her national character, and the lawfulness of her voyage in those ports of other countries to which she may proceed for purposes of trade.

It appears to the Government of the United States that the view of this whole subject which is the most naturally taken, is also the most legal, and most in analogy with other cases. British cruisers have a right to detain British merchantmen for certain purposes; and they have a right, acquired by treaty, to detain merchant vessels of several other nations for the same purposes. But they have no right at all to detain an American merchant vessel. This, Lord Aberdeen admits in the fullest manner. Any detention of an American vessel by a British cruiser is therefore a wrong, a trespass, although it may be done under the belief that she was a British vessel, or that she belonged to a nation which had conceded the right of such detention to the British cruisers; and the trespass, therefore, an involuntary trespass. If a ship of war, in thick weather, or in the darkness of night, fire upon and sink a neutral vessel under the belief that she is an enemy's vessel, this is a trespass—a mere wrong, and cannot be said to be an act done under any right, accompanied by responsibility for damages. So, if a civil officer on land have process against one individual, and through mistake arrest another, this arrest is wholly tortious. No one would think of saying it was done under any lawful exercise of authority, subject only to responsibility, or that it was any thing but a mere trespass, though an unintentional trespass. The municipal law does not undertake to lay down beforehand any rule for the government of such cases; and as little, in the opinion of the Government of the United States, does the public law of the world lay down beforehand any rule for the government of cases of involuntary trespasses, detensions, and injuries at sea; except that, in both classes of cases, law and reason make a distinction between injuries committed through mistake and injuries committed by design; the former being entitled to fair and just compensation, the latter demanding exemplary damages, and sometimes personal punishment. The Government of the United States has frequently made known its opinion, which it now repeats, that the practice of detaining American vessels, subject to just compensation, however guarded by instructions, or however cautiously exercised, necessarily leads to serious inconvenience and injury. The amount of loss cannot be always well ascertained. Compensation, if it be adequate in the amount, may still necessarily be long delayed; and the pendency of such claims always proves troublesome to the Governments of both countries. These detentions, too, frequently irritate individuals, cause warm blood, and produce nothing but ill effects on the amicable relations existing between the two countries. We wish, therefore, to put an end to them, and to avoid all occasion for their recurrence.

On the whole, the Government of the U. States, while it has not conceded a mutual right of visit or search, as has been done by the parties to the Quintuple Treaty of December, 1841, does not admit that by the law and practice of nations there is any such thing as a right of visit, distinguished by well-known rules and definitions from the right of search. It does not admit that visit of American merchant vessels by British cruisers is founded on any right, notwithstanding the cruiser may suppose such vessel to be British, Brazilian, or Portuguese. It cannot but see that the detention and examination of American vessels by British cruisers, has already led to consequences, and it fears that, if continued, it would lead to further consequences, highly injurious to the lawful commerce of the United States.

At the same time, the Government of the United States fully admits that its flag can give no immunity to pirates, nor to any other than to regularly documented American vessels; and it was upon this view of the whole case, and with a firm conviction of the truth of these sentiments, that it cheerfully assumed the duties contained in the treaty of Washington, in the hope that thereby causes of difficulty and of difference might be altogether removed, and that the two Powers might be enabled to act concurrently, cordially, and effectually, for the suppression of a traffic which both regard as a reproach upon the civilization of the age, and at war with every principle of humanity and Christian sentiment.

The Government of the United States has no interest, nor is it under the influence of any opinions, which should lead it to desire any derogation of the just authority and rights of maritime Powers. But in the convictions which it entertains, and in the measures which it has adopted, it has been governed solely by a sincere desire to support those principles and those practices which it believes to be conformable to public law, and favorable to the peace and harmony of nations.

Both Houses of Congress, with a remarkable degree of unanimity, have made express provisions for carrying into effect the 8th article of the treaty. An American squadron will immediately proceed to the coast of Africa. Instructions for its commander are in the course of preparation, and copies will be furnished to the British Government, and the President confidently believes that the cordial concurrence of the two Governments, in the mode agreed on, will be more effectual than any efforts yet made for the suppression of the slave trade.

You will read this despatch to Lord Aberdeen, and, if he desire it, give him a copy.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

DAN'L. WEBSTER.

EDWARD EVERETT, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

We find from a communication in the Intelligencer, that Mr. Webster's doctrine has been settled by the Supreme Court of the U. States, in 1826, (11 Wheaton i. 58.) in a case, too, against our own maritime rights.

ALAS FOR DEMOCRACY!—Our readers are doubtless perfectly familiar with the name of O. A. Brownson, of Boston, one of the great bad men of the ultra Locofoco party,—their most applauded orator and writer,—who was rewarded by Mr. Van Buren with a valuable office, for the aid he rendered the cause by his infidel Fanny Wright doctrines.—Well, this same Brownson is out in the last Democratic Review, with an article on "Democracy and Liberty," which, for bitter reviling of the Democracy, reproaches of the people, and denial of their capacity for self government, exceeds any thing that ever we have met with. We make a few extracts:

"Mentioning this 1840, we must say that it marks an epoch in *our*—we speak personally, not for the Democratic Review—political and social doctrines. The famous election of that year wrought a much greater revolution in us than in the Government; and we confess, here on the threshold, that since that we—that it is writer of this—have pretty much ceased to speak of, or to confide in, the "intelligence of the people." * * * * *

"We are in this country, we democrats and all, most incorrigible aristocrats. We are always using the word *people* in its European sense, as designating the unprivileged many, in distinction from the privileged few. But this sense of the word is with us really inadmissible. We, *we* the literary, the refined, the wealthy, the fashionable, we are people as well as our poorer and more coarsely mannered and clad neighbors. We are all *people* in this country, the merchant, the banker, the broker, the manufacturer, the lawyer, the doctor, the office-holder, the office-seeker, the scholar, and the gentleman, no less than the farmer, the mechanic, and the factory operative. We do not well to forget this. For ourselves, we always remember it, and therefore, when we speak slightingly of the intelligence and virtue of the people, it is of the whole people, not of any particular class, in a sense which includes necessarily us who speak as well as those to whom we speak. When, then, we call what is usually said about the virtue and intelligence of the people all a humbug, we do not use the word in its European sense, and mean to speak disparagingly of the intelligence of plebeians as distinguished from patricians, of the "base-born" as distingushed from the "well-born;" for the distinctions here implied do not exist in this country, and should not be recognized even in our speech. * * *

"To praise the people here for their virtue and intelligence is either to show that we feel ourselves above them, and praise them solely because we wish to use them; or it is simply praising ourselves, boasting of our own virtue, intelligence, and capacity. The people should beware of the honeyed voices perpetually sounding their praise. He who in a monarchy will flatter the monarch, or in an aristocracy will fawn round the great, will in a democracy flatter the people; and he who will flatter the people in a democracy, would in an aristocracy fawn round the great, and in a monarchy, flatter the monarch. The demagogue is the courtier adapting himself to circumstances. And yet, flattery is so sweet, that he who can scream loudest in praise of the sovereign people, and whose conscience does not stick even at the blasphemy of "*Vox populi est vox Dei*," will be pretty sure of receiving the largest share of their confidence and favor,—another proof of their virtue, intelligence, and capacity!" * * * *

"But once more. What is the ground of this confidence in the virtue, intelligence, and capacity of the people? Do we really mean to say that the people acting individually or collectively never do, and never can do any wrong? Whence, then, comes all this wrong of which everybody is complaining? The people are virtuous,—whence, then, the vice, the crime, the immorality, the irreligion which threaten to deluge the land? What need of swords, pistols, bowie knives, jails, penitentiaries, pains, penalties, laws, judges, and executioners? What need of schools, churches, teachers, preachers, prophets, and rulers? Nobody is so mad as really to pretend that nothing among us is wrong. Let alone private life, go merely into public life, enter the halls of justice and legislation—is all right here? No: everybody complains; everybody finds somewhat to condemn; some one thing, some another. And yet who has done this of which everybody is complaining? The people. What hear we from every quarter, but denunciations of this or that measure of public policy; of the profligacy of the Government, or of its administration? And after all who is in fault?—Whose is the government? The people's. The people are sovereign, and of course the government and its administration, the laws and their execution, are just what the people will they should be. Is it not strange, if the people always perceive the right, and perceiving, always do it, that nevertheless where they are supreme, and whatever is done by them, there yet should be so much wrong done?" * * * * *

"We have heard so much said about the wisdom and intelligence of the people, that we perhaps are a little sore on the subject, and may therefore be disposed to exaggerate their folly and wickedness. But we have seen enough to satisfy us, that if we mean by Democracy the form of government that rests for its wisdom and justice on the intelligence and virtue of the people alone, it is a great humbug. The facts we have brought forward prove it so; nay more, that in destroying all guaranties, and in relying solely on the wisdom and virtue of the people, we are destroying the very condition of good government." * * *

"This brings us back to the old question, Are the people competent to govern themselves? What we have said concerning the virtue and intelligence of the people, has been said for the express purpose of proving that they are *not* competent to govern themselves. We confess here to what we know in the eyes of our countrymen is a "damnable" political heresy; but, an' they should burn us at the stake, we must tell them this notion of theirs about self government is all moonshine; nay, a very Jack o' Lantern, and can serve no better purpose, if followed, than to lead them from the high road, and plunge them in the mire or the swamp from which to extricate themselves will be no easy matter."

What think the Locofocos of their oracle, the high priest from whose lips they have always contended that they received only truth? Are the people the fools he makes them? Are the democrats "most incorrigible aristocrats"? Is "the virtue and intelligence of the people all a humbug?" Is Brownson's picture of the demagogue true to the life—of many of your own leaders? Is Democracy "a great humbug"? and is it "destroying the very condition of good government"? Are the people "*not* competent to govern themselves"?

Answer, ye cheats, ye humbugs, ye demagogues. But above all, answer ye cheated, humbugged, abused Democracy!

A Boston Astronomer has calculated that the Comet would approach within 11,000 miles of the earth yesterday, the 11th inst.

FOR TEXAS.—A man named Shipman, who has for twelve years been the confidential agent of Brokers and Banks, in conveying their packages of money, &c. to and from Philadelphia and N. York, absconded last week with Cash to the amount of $75,000 to $130,000. He was universally esteemed and respected, and has left a wife and four children.

The Madisonian gives a tardy but positive contradiction to the whole story of a fight, or even a quarrel, between Secretaries Spencer and Upshur.

Gen. John Armstrong died at his residence at Red Hook, N. Y. on the 1st inst. aged 84. He formerly occupied many distinguished posts in the public service, the last of which was that of Secretary of War during a considerable portion of the late war with Great Britain. The odium which attached to his inefficient discharge of the duties of that office, resulting in the capture of Washington, drove him from public life to which he has never returned.

Adversity is certainly a faithful teacher. Even the Globe has learned some wholesome truths from its lessons. In the heyday of Jacksonism, it was publicly and unblushingly avowed as the principle of action of the old chief, that he would use the offices of the country to "reward his friends and punish his enemies." Those offices being no longer within the control of the Globe's friends, but being used now to buy up votes for Tyler, the Globe has discovered, that "the power to nominate to office under the Government of the United States was bestowed on the President, solely for the public benefit; and not that he might be able to gratify his personal feelings, or serve his political purposes, by promoting an agreeable insinuating friend, a poor relation, or a subservient tool."

It is truly unfortunate that the Globe did not preach this doctrine to Gen. Jackson before he had engrafted the spoils doctrine on our system, by usage, which has superseded the Constitution and the laws, and will never be overcome. To the reign of Jacksonism we owe that worst of all the innovations on the pure principles and practices of our government.

A great Temperance Celebration took place in Baltimore on Wednesday last, in honor of the 3d Anniversary of the Washington Temperance Society of that city. The American says, "The procession was large, extending in length probably three quarters of a mile. It was a spectacle highly imposing, and attracted thousands of spectators, of all classes, young and old, male and female, who congregated on the pavements, at the windows, and other eligible positions for obtaining a view of the immense temperance army as it moved onward amidst swelling music and flowing banners."

We suppose all the Auxiliary Washington Societies throughout the country celebrated the same day. At least it was not forgotten by the Society of Fayetteville.

AN EQUIVOCAL SPEECH.—At the close of the late Maine Legislature, the Hon. David Dunn, Speaker of the House of Representatives, delivered the following speech in reply to a vote of thanks:—

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—

I freely tender you my thanks for your continued kindness and courtesy towards me, as your Speaker; and now, at the close of your public labors, I wish you a pleasant journey to your homes, *and to the land of eternal rest.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 8, Steamer Cotton Plant, with 600 bags Coffee, Sack Salt, &c, for Nott & Briggs, Rockfish Co, C T Haigh, T S Lutterloh, C P Mallett, P P Johnson & Co, S & R S Cain, J M Beasley, J W Wooten, G Deming, H Erambert, and J R Gee, of this place; and for Cress & Boger, Jenkins & Biles, J & W Murphy, J Murphy & Co, T E Henley, Concord Co, Scott & McAdoo, Lexington Co, M D Smith, C & W Smith, and George T Barksdale, of the interior.

Also, on the same day, Steamer Henrietta, with Boat Nelson in tow, with full load Spring Goods for Hall & Johnson, C T Haigh, G W McDonald, H & E J Lilly, E W Willkings, C J & R M Orrell, G W Davis, Jos Baker, P Taylor, D A Ray, J McArn, C P Mallett, S W Tillinghast, and S & R S Cain, of this place; and for J & R Gilmer, W H Brittan, H A London, J A Smith, Young & Baily, T Caldwell & Son, D C Keelin, E & W Smith, M D Smith, D C Lilly, J W McRae, W W Elms, F Frieze, E Belo, D Parks, G W Johnson, Guinn & Hickerson, J & W Murphy, W Murphy & Co, B Frailey, Jenkins & Biles, A Rencher, W & G J Allen, and J Wilifred, of the interior.

Also, April 5, Steamer Fayetteville, with 1727 sacks Salt, 20 hhds Sugar, 200 bags Coffee, &c, &c, for J D Williams, Cook & Co, H Leete, T S Lutterloh, C T Haigh, D A Ray, P P Johnson & Co, Duncan McLaurin, C P Mallett, J Hawley, W McIntyre, and G W Davis, of this place; and for P Tendell, J Maxwell, Jenkins & Biles, of interior.

DEPARTED, April 8, Steamer Fayetteville.

Also, April 11, Steamer Henrietta, with Cotton Goods, Oil, &c.

☞ The River is in good boating order.

☞ The thorough-bred Stallion HENRY II, has been removed to the County of Anson, and will be exhibited during the present week of County Court at Wadesborough. Breeders will do well to examine this Horse and his Pedigree, before they make other engagements.

April 12, 1843. 49-4w

NOTICE.

ACCORDING to the provisions of the last Will and Testament of Robert Powell, deceased, the Subscriber will sell, at his residence in Richmond county, on the 1st day of May next, 4 or 5 likely NEGROES, on a credit until the 1st day of January next. Also, will be hired, 4 or 5 others, for the balance of this year. Particulars will be made known on that day.

P. M. POWELL, Surviving Executor.

Richmond County, April 6, 1843. 49-3w

MARRIED,

At Kinlock, in this vicinity, last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, J. G. SHEPHERD, Esq., Attorney at Law, to Miss CATHARINE I. DOBBIN, second daughter of the late John M. Dobbin.

Near Centre Church, in Robeson county, on the 30th ult., by Daniel McPhaul, Esq., Mr. NEILL CAMPBELL to Miss ISABEL McLAUCHLIN.

In Stanly county, on the 2d instant, by A. C. Freeman, Esq., (at Henry Marshall's, Jr.,) Mr. GEORGE SIDES to Miss ITHAMEY, only daughter of James Cagle, dec'd.

DIED,

Departed this life, in Robeson county, on the 26th ult., at midnight, Mrs. EFFY McEACHIN, wife of James McEachin, and eldest daughter of Mr. John Purcell, in the 41st year of her age.

[*Communication in our next.*]

In Raleigh on the 6th instant, after a brief illness, Mr. JOHN FARRAR, in the 21st year of his age.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE Subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his customers, both from the town and counties round, to his assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHES,

Consisting of Coats, Pants, and Vests, all of his own manufacture, which for style and workmanship cannot be surpassed by any Northern City. All of which he is determined to sell at a small advance for Cash. Persons wishing to furnish themselves, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Having received his *Spring and Summer Report of Fashions* from New York, he will be happy to wait on all who may want Clothing cut or made, at his usual low prices. All Work warranted as to fit and workmanship.

HENRY BAKER, Hay Street,

1 door East from the Store of H. & E. J. Lilly.

April 11, 1843. 49-4w

Rec'd per Steamer Fayetteville,

55 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,

10 boxes Whittemore's best Cotton Cards.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 10, 1843. 49-tf

SPLENDID

LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

50,000 DOLLARS!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class K, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, April 22, 1843.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000	1 Prize of	$3,658
1 ditto	20,000	50 Prizes of	1,000
1 ditto	10,000	50 ditto	500
1 ditto	7,000	65 ditto	300
1 ditto	5,000	&c. &c.	&c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of		26 Whole Tickets		$140 00
Ditto	do	26 Half	do	70 00
Ditto	do	26 Quarter	do	35 00

35,295 DOLLARS!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 22, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, April 29, 1843.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of	$35,295	1 Prize of	$3,292
1 ditto	10,000	1 ditto	3,000
1 ditto	5,000	40 Prizes of	2,000
1 ditto	4,000	50 ditto	200
1 ditto	3,500	&c. &c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of		25 Whole Tickets		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Half	do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarter	do	32 50

THE MAMMOTH SCHEME!

$60,000! $30,000! $15,000! 10,000!

SIXTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class M for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, May 27, 1843.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

1 grand capital of	$60,000	4 Prizes of	$2,000
1 Prize of	30,000	5 ditto	1,750
1 ditto	15,000	10 ditto	1,500
1 ditto	10,000	10 ditto	1,250
1 ditto	8,000	50 ditto	1,000
1 ditto	7,000	50 ditto	500
1 ditto	6,000	50 ditto	400
1 ditto	5,000	100 ditto	300
1 ditto	4,000	100 ditto	250
1 ditto	2,500	170 ditto	200
1 ditto	2,311		

Besides Prizes of $150—$100—$80—$70—$60—$50—$40—$25—$20—$15—$12—$10.

78 Number Lottery—16 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50

Certificates of Packages of		26 Whole Tickets		$270 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half	do	135 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter	do	67 50
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighth	do	33 75

☞ For Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Magnificent Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,

Washington City, D. C.

April 8, 1843. 49-td-pd

☞ An account of each Drawing will be sent immediately after it is over, to all who order Tickets from us.

The Rockfish Company offer a superior style of 4-4 SHEETING, wholesale, at 6¼ cents, ninety days.

C. P. MALLETT, Pres't.

Fayetteville, April 12, 1843. 42tf

Cotton Yarns—price reduced.

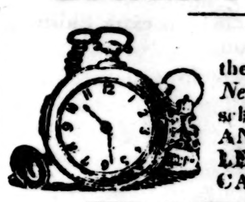
C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 13½ cents, cash.

February 18, 1843. 42tf

WATCHES

AND JEWELRY,

LOWER THAN EVER.



IN consequence of the reduction of duties by the *New Tariff*, the subscriber is selling his stock of GOLD AND SILVER LEVERS, LEPINE, ANCHOR ESCAPEMENT, and other

WATCHES,

Of new and splendid patterns, and JEWELRY at Retail, at a considerable reduction from former prices, being much less than they can be bought for at any other place in the City. As he is constantly receiving all descriptions of Watches of the newest styles, direct from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment, and at much less prices at retail, than any other house in America.

GOLD WATCHES as low as *twenty* to *twenty-five dollars* each. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought. All Watches warranted to keep good time or the money returned.

All kinds of Watches *repaired in the best manner and warranted*, at much less than the usual prices, by one of the best workmen in the City.

G. C. ALLEN,

Importer of Watches and Jewelry,

Wholesale and Retail,

30 Wall Street, Up-Stairs.

New York, 1843. 48-2mi.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a LARGE STOCK of American, British, French, Scotch, and Irish

DRY GOODS,

Of which the following is a copy of the Invoices.—These Goods have almost all been bought at the New York Package Sales, during the last month, (March.) A portion of them have been shipped to Alabama;—the part which are now receiving at this market will be sold for Cash at unprecedented low prices.

No. 1. 59. 17 Florence Bonnets,
2. 25. 6 pieces Thread Lace, 94½ yards,
3. 30. 13 pieces Black Lace, 190½ yards,
4. 34. 24 black Lace Veils,
5. 44. 11 pieces Thread Lace, 135 yards,
6. 46. 10 ditto ditto, 91 do,
7. 162. 60 fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
8. 173. 4 pieces Aoleans, 138¾ yards,
9. 27. 5 pieces Gros-de-Nap, 412¼ yards,
10. 60. 10 pieces Jaconet, 120 yards,
11. 62. 50 pieces Prints, 1536 yards,
12. 66. 60 pieces Fancy Prints, 1987 yards,
13. 85. 39 pieces Ginghams, 1502 yards,
14. 109. 18 pieces Pantaloon Drill, 846½ yards,
15. 2 cases 24 Hats,
16. 50 dozen white Cotton Hose,
17. 2 pieces Gambroons, 59 yards.
18. 82 dozen Tuck Combs,
19. 44 dozen Tuck Combs,
20. 14 dozen ditto ditto,
21. 5. 15 dozen Dress Combs,
22. 5. 15 dozen ditto ditto,
23. 6. 10 dozen ditto ditto,
24. 7. 10 dozen ditto ditto,
25. 8 dozen Fillet Gloves,
26. 13 dozen Ivory Combs,
27 1 dozen ditto ditto,
28. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
29. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
30. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
31. 178 to 182. 20 ps Brown Holland, 517½ yds,
32. 3 pieces striped Linen Drill, 127½ yards,
33. 18. 230 dozen Spool Cotton,
34. 21. 34 pieces Crown Lining,
35. 24. 48 lbs best Patent Thread,
36. 27. 66 lbs do ditto ditto,
37. 63. 24 pieces Drill, 1158 yards,
38. 42. 14 pieces Bed Tick, 602 yards,
39. 42. 14 ditto ditto, 597¾ yards,
40. 51. 20 pieces Pantaloon Drill, 600½ yards,
41. 52. 72 Victoria Skirts,
42. 52. 30 Corded Skirts,
43. 125. 25 pieces Check Muslin, 300 yards,
44. 126. 25 do ditto ditto, 300 ditto,
45. 127. 20 do ditto ditto, 240 ditto,
46. 129. 15 pieces Jaconet Muslin, 300 yards,
47. 132. 15 pieces ditto ditto, 300 yards,
48. 133. 10 pieces ditto ditto, 200 yards,
49. 148. 30 pieces Bishop Lawn, 360 yards,
50. 147. 45 pieces Pantaloon Linen, 1161½ yards,
51. 157. 30 pieces ditto ditto, 776 yards,
52. 160. 30 pieces do Brown ditto, 866⅝ yards,
53. 161. 30 pieces Mill Spun Linen, 881 yards,
54. 172. 3 pieces 8-4 Linen Sheeting, 108½ yds,
55. 228. 20 pieces Jaconet Muslin, 400 yards,
56. 20. 95 pieces 8-4 Mosquito Netting,
57. 20. 24 pieces Canvass, 1728 yards,
58. 202. 9 pieces Grass Linen, 237¼ yards,
59. 204. 10 pieces Red Padding, 480 yards,
60. 207. 56 pieces colored Cambric, 1672 yards,
61. 213. 10 pieces Summer Cloth, 280 yards,
62. 7. 50 dozen Combs,
63. 8. 100 dozen Side Combs,
64. 104. 2 pieces Silk Velvet, 53⅛ yards,
65. like 111. 20 lbs Sewing Silk,
66. 126. 2 pieces green Cloth, 27 yards,
67. 134. 4 pieces mixed Cassimere, 79¼ yards,
68. 135. 3 pieces Cloth, 42 yards,
69. 136. 3 pieces ditto, 43¼ yards,
70 141. 3 pieces ditto, black, 49¾ yards,
71. 147. 8 pieces ditto, ditto, 46⅞ yards,
72. 150. 5 pieces Sattinet, 193 yards,
73. 162. 15 pieces Irish Linen, 485 yards,
74. 164. 50 pieces Brown Holland, 1258 yards,
75. 188. 8 ps 8-8 Damask Table Linen, 161 yds,
76. 194. 30 pieces Irish Linen, 379½ yards,
77. 214. 3 pieces Bombazine, 105 yards,
78. 221. 15 pieces Alapacha, 436⅝ yards,
79. 222. 15 pieces Summer Cloth, 445 yards,
80. 271. 65 pieces Furniture Prints, 1876 yards,
81. 287. 10 pieces Padding, 513½ yards,
82. 314. 8 pieces Bishop Lawn, 96 yards,
83. 317. 14 pieces ditto ditto, 168 yards,
84. 320. 1 case Shirting, 1046½ yards,
85. 325. 14 pieces Kentucky Jans, 477¾ yards,
86. 329. 20 pieces Kerseys, 506 yards,
87. 332. 24 pieces Blue Drill, 800 yards,
88. 333. 24 pieces Apron Checks, 1362½ yards,
89. 326. 12 pieces Kentucky Jeans, 498¾ yards,
90. 354. 1 case Bed Tick, 486 yards,
91. 1 case do do, 480 yards,
92. 220 150. 50 pieces Prints, 1662 yards,
93. as 222. 128. 60 ps ditto, 1980 yards,
94. as 224. 470. 60 ps ditto, 1905 yards,
95. 260 18. 60 lbs Patent Thread,
96. 304. 10 pieces Padding, 480 yards,
97. 325. 383. 60 ps Fancy Prints, 1910 yards,
98. 326. 362. 50 ps ditto ditto, 1604 yards,
99. as 344. 12 50 ps ditto ditto, 1518 yards,
100. 345. 8. 58 ps, 1935 yds, Fancy Prints,
101. 556. 31. 60 ps, 2226 yds, ditto ditto,
102. 357. 5. 20 ps Kentucky Jeans, 921 yards,
103. 374. 426. 26 pieces Plaids, 1440 yards.
104. 394. 71. 14 pieces Bed Tick, 617½ yards,
105. 429. 2. 24 pieces Apron Checks, 1374 yards,
106. 2 pieces Bobbinet Lace, 21½ yards,
107. 1 piece Inserting, 24 yards,
108. 1 piece ditto, 31 yards,
109. 3 pieces Gimp Lace, 111½ yards,
110. 30. 1 piece Gulling, 40 yards,
111. 40. 2 pieces ditto, 80 yards,
112. 4. 6 pieces Edging, 141 yards,
113. 273. 5 pieces ditto, 124 yards,
114. 419. 4 pieces black Edging, 96 yards,
115. 1906. 1 piece Gimp Lace, 39 yards,
116. 210. 5 dozen black Cotton Hose,
117. 147. 10 dozen do ditto ditto,
118. 22 bundles Ferrets, 78 gr,
119. 1041. 9 pieces Edging, 18 yards each,
120. 27 & 4397. 8 ps ditto, 192 yards,
121. 1533. 7. 168½ ps ditto,
122. 148. 1050 yards Brown Shirting,
123. 169. 1049 yards ditto,
124. 143. 1051¼ yds ditto,
125. 143. 1173 yards Bleached Shirting,
126. 5. 758 yards blue Nankin,
127. 1 case, 30 dozen, Palm Hats,
128. 1 case, 10 dozen, do ditto, and colored,
129. 1 case, 31 11-12 dozen, ditto, white,
130. 52. 1 case, 2278¾ yards, Prints,
131. 160. 1 case, 2010¼ yds, ditto,
132. 343 & 342. 2 cases, 60 doz. Handkerchiefs,
133. 310 & 311. 2 cases, 60 doz. Handkerchiefs,
134. 2, 1802 & 1803. 2 cases, 2149½ yds Shirting,
135. 1 case, 926, 1333¾ yds Shirting,
136. 1 case, 162, 677½ yds ditto,
837. 2 bales, 533 & 638, 1278½ yds extra Shirting,
138. 431. 308½ yards Shirting,
139. 432. 297 yards ditto,
140. 433. 303¼ yds ditto,
141. 434. 305½ yds ditto,
142. 83. 632 yards Shirting,
143. 84. 638½ yards ditto,
144. 85. 642 yards ditto,
145. 87. 637 yards ditto,
146. 292. 828½ yards ditto,
147. 292. 818½ yards ditto,
148. 294. 819¼ yards ditto,
149. 295. 835 yards ditto,
150. 6373. 472½ yds ditto,
151. 6374. 461¼ yds ditto,
152. 1 bale No. 1 Stripe, 376½ yards,
153. 1 case, No. 60, 100 dozen Spool Cotton,
154: 25 Parasols,
155: 25 dozen Handkerchiefs,
156: 21 pieces colored Cambric, 728½ yards,
157: 10 pieces black ditto, 366½ yards,
158: 48 Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
159: Paper,
160: 5 pieces Osnaburgs, 432 yards,
161: 5 gr gr Bone Buttons,
162: 10 dozen brown colored half Hose,
163: 6 dozen white ditto,
164: 20 dozen do ditto,
165: dozen white Cotton Hose,
166: 18: 2 dozen do ditto,
167: 16 bundles Ferret, 96 gr,
168: 5 gross Coat Buttons,
169: 1 gr gr Bone ditto,
170: 6 gr pl Buttons,
171: 161: 3 pieces Bombazine, 108⅜ yards,
172: 221: 65 pieces Prints, 2160 yards,
173: like 223, 737: 60 pieces Prints, 1940½ yards,
174: 237: 19 pieces Shirting, 832 yards,
175: 25: 856½ pieces ditto,
176: 26: 1033½ pieces ditto,
177: 244: 260: 9 pieces Bed Tick, 400 yards,
178: 272: 1 case Shirting, 1026 yards,
179: 1 piece Cashmeret, 24 yards,
180: 12 fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
181: 33 Silk Bags,
182: 20 dozen mixed Hose,
183: 50 dozen Cotton Hose,
184: 15 dozen black Cotton Hose.
185: 5 pieces Gambroons, 149 yards,
186: 40 gr gr Moulds,
187: 10 do do Vest ditto,
188: 30 gr pl Buttons,
189: 36 dozen boxes Hooks and Eyes,
190: 4: 5½ M ditto, ditto,
191: 50 packs Pins,
192: 6: 4 M Hooks and Eyes,
193: 14 gr paper Vest Buttons,
194: 1: 10 gr gr Bone Buttons,
195: 32 dozen white and colored Gloves, Cotton,
196: 20 dozen Men's Cotton Gloves,
197: 9: 2 dozen Slate Hose,
198: 800: 3 doz ditto ditto,
199: 6 dozen black Fillet Mits,
200: 16 dozen Gloves,
201: 10 dozen Silk Scarfs,
202: 77½ dozen Linen Collars,
203: 8 dozen ditto ditto,
204: 144 Silk Purses,
205: 228: 20 gr Lasting Buttons,
206: 230: 6 gr ravel-edge Buttons,
207: 218: 10 gr Lasting Buttons,
208: 9 gr Paper Buttons,
209: 2: 276 Knives,
210: 3: 300 pair Scissors,
211: 22: 5 pieces 6-4 Bed Tick, 208 yards,
212: 26: 15 pieces Wigans, 467 yards,
213: 46: 2 pieces Cassimere, 61 yards,
214: 51: 5 ditto ditto, 34½ yards,
215: 56: 2 ditto Cloth, 29½ yards,
216: 58: 3 ditto ditto, 34 yards,
217: 59: 2 ditto ditto, 32½ yards,
218: 65: 2 pieces Cassimere, 56½ yards,
219: 85: 10 pieces Drill, 420 yards,
220: 104: 3 pieces Cloth, 47 yards,
221: 105: 3 pieces ditto, 40½ yards,
222: 3: 72 Stocks,
223: 15: 31 Worked Collars,
224: 53: 72 pairs Elastic Suspenders,
225: 50: 5 pieces Vesting, 175½ yards,
126: 60: 3 pieces Bombazine, 122⅞ yards,
227: 197: 2 boxes Ribbon, 24 pieces,
228: 196: 2 ditto ditto, 24 pieces,
229: 245: 4 pieces Bombazine, 139⅞ yards,
230: 256: 5 boxes Ribbon, 180 pieces,
231: 257: 3 boxes ditto, 135 pieces,
232: 258: 5 boxes Belt Ribbon, 60 pieces,
233: 560: 5 boxes ditto ditto, 90 pieces,
234: 266: 6 boxes colored Taffeta, 45 pieces,
235: 274: 3 boxes ditto ditto, 96 pieces,
236: 045: 48 Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
237: 346: 72 ditto ditto ditto,
238: 88: 661½ yards Osnaburg, Cotton,
239: 89: 658½ yards Cotton Osnaburg,
240: 90: 658 yards ditto ditto,
241: 127: 666¼ yards ditto ditto,
242: 128: 665¾ yards ditto ditto,
243: 129: 671¼ yards ditto ditto,
244: 30: 2056¼ yards Prints,
245: 600: 598¼ yards colored Twills,
246: 133: 9: 18 pieces Ginghams, 821 yards,
247: 153: 24 pieces Apron Checks, 1333½ yards,
248: 6 gr gr Suspender Buttons,
249: 142: 46: 1 piece Cloth, 20¾ yards,
250: 1 piece Velvet Vesting, 16½ yards,
251: 5 pieces Inserting, 117 yards,
252: 20 pieces Edging, 70 yards,
253: 31 Silk Cravats,
254: 1 piece Gros-de-Nap, 45½ yards,
255: 12 Bonnets,
256: 16 lbs Sewing Silk,
257: 2 bales, 437 & 438: 602 yards Shirting,
258: 1 case, 1805: 1067 yards bleached Shirting,
259: 1 case, 304: 30 dozen Handkerchiefs,
260: 1 case, 306: 30 dozen ditto,
261: 307: 1 case, 30 dozen ditto,
262: 2 cases, 334: 335: 336: 96 doz Handkerchiefs,
263: 2 bales, 435 & 436: 616 yds Br Sheeting,
264: 2 bales, 88 & 89: 1587½ yds do ditto,
265: 77: 3 cases, 72 pieces, Ribbon,
266: 87: 23: 72 pieces ditto,
267: 91: 27: 24 dozen Suspenders,
268: 98: 38: 10 pieces Crape Lise, 400⅝ yards,
269: 109: 49: 5 pieces blk Pekin Silk, 344½ yards,
270: 114: 53: 5 pieces Sail Duck, 331⅝ yards,
271: 622: 633 yards Shirting,
272: 583: 645½ yds ditto,
273: 4 cases Palm Hats, 80 dozen,
274: 2 do ditto ditto, 40 dozen,
275: 1 do ditto ditto, 20 dozen,
276: 100 reams Wrapping Paper,
277: 1 bale Twine, 23½ lbs,
278: 3 reams Paper,
279: 1 ditto ditto,
280: 1949: 1 piece Cloth, 11½ yards,
281: 9838: 1 ditto ditto, 14½ yards,
282: 2037: 1 ditto ditto, 15¾ yards,
283: 26 075: 1 do ditto, 20 yards,
284: 62,289: 1 do ditto, 16¾ yards,
285: 62 367: 1 do ditto, 13¼ yards,
286: 62,213: 1 do ditto, 17 yards,
287: 62,343: 1 do ditto, 15¾ yards,
288: 62,322: 1 do ditto, 25½ yards,
289: 16 006: 1 piece Cassimere, 25½ yards,
290: 4209: 1 ditto ditto, 18½ yards,
291: 13: 10 dozen Silk Gloves, white,
292: 17: 10 dozen do ditto, black,
293: 20 pieces black and white Prints, 336 yards,
294: 4 pieces Kentucky Jeans, 125 1-2 yards,
295: 1 piece Blue Cloth, 23¾ yards,
296: 30 doz doz Braces,
297: 15 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
298: 17 dress Handkerchiefs,
299: 2 dozen fancy Handkerchiefs,
300: 6 pieces Coat Binding,
310: 5½ dozen Silk Cravats,
302: 11 1-2 yards figured Satin,
303: 28: 15 dozen Cotton Hose, fancy,
304: 29: 15 ditto ditto ditto, ditto,
305: 46: 100 dozen Suspenders,
306: 49: 3 pieces Sheeting Linen, 219 1-2 yards,
307: 57: 65 Parasols,
308: 64: 50 Shawls,
309: 64: 50 ditto,
310: 121: 25 pieces Printed Lawn, 1000 yards,
311: 177: 7 pieces black Velvet, 220 1-2 yards,
312: 324: 44 pieces Handkerchief, 1473 yards,
313: 337: 15: 31 pieces Shirting, 916 yards,
314: 353: 36 pieces Ginghams, 1496 yards,
315: 10 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
316: 1 piece Silk, 25¼ yards,
317: 1 case, 50 pair, Brogans,
318: 100 pair Women's Slippers,
319: 1 case, 50 pair, Brogans,
320: 2 cases, 200 pair, Slippers,
321: 202 1-2 lbs Axes,
322: 877: 15 dozen Palm Hats,
323: 5: 60 dozen ditto Hats,
324: 3723: 1047 yards Bleached Shirting,
325: 2 cases, 60 Bonnets,
326: 2 cases, 24 pair, Calf Boots,
327: 1 case, 12 pair, ditto ditto,
328: 305 & 306: 37 ps Ken. Jeans, 1296 1-2 yards,
329: 323: 14 pieces Sattinet, 356 1-2 yards,
330: 324: 32 pieces Ginghams, 1600 yards,
331: 18: 120 pair Slippers,
332: 18: 50 pair Buskin Shoes,
333: 18: 75 pair Slippers,
334: 19: 20: 21: 180 pair Brogans,
335: 22: 60 pair Pumps,
336: 1: 40 pair Slippers,
337: 1: 40 pair Buskins,
338: 5 & 6: 110 pair Brogans,
339: 7: 60 pair Pumps,
340: 3: 12 pair Boots,
341: 4: 12 pair ditto,
342: 2: 12 pair ditto,
343: 11 & 12: 2 dozen Hats, 24,
344: 1 to 10: 10 cases, 120 Coney Hats,
345: 13: 14: 15: 3 cases, 36 Russia Hats,
346: 16 & 17: 2 cases, 24 ditto ditto,
347: 1367: 1331: 1305: 3 cases, 36 B B blk Hats,
348: 36, G H: 1 case, 5 dozen, Wool Hats,
349: 1333: 1335: 26: 27: 28: 1314: 6 cases, 72 Hats
350: 137: 139: 141: 142: 143: 144: 6 ca, 72 D'b Hats
351: 209: 210: 93: 3 cases, 36 D'b Hats,
352: 217: 218: 2 cases, 24 Moleskin Taper Hats,
353: 33: 37: 2 cases, 24 Moleskin Bell ditto,
354: 153: 154: 2 cases, 24 blk Russia Bell ditto,
355: 241: 1 case, 12 Silk Hats,
356: 25 cases ditto ditto,
357: 36: G H: 1 case, 5 dozen, Wool Hats,
358: 23: 24: 25: 389: 1334: 1313: 6 ca, 72 Coney do
359: 132: 162: 146: 135: 145: 138: 6 ca, 72 D'b do,
360: 20: 94: 113: 178: 4 cases, 42 D'b Russia Hats,
361: 1265: 1268: 2 cases, 24 fashionable Hats,
362: 81: 1 case, 12 B B D'b Russia Hats,
363: 219: 220: 2 cases, 24 Silk Hats,
364: 32: 192: 2 cases, 24 Bell Moleskin Hats,
365: 160: 150: 2 cases, 24 B B blk Russia Hats,
366: 89: 1 case, 12 D'b Russia Hats,
367: 240: 1 case, 12 Silk Hats,
368: 20 cases ditto ditto,
369: 8 cases ditto ditto,
370: 5 pieces, 80 yards, Diaper,
371: 38 gr Buttons,
372: 1 gr ditto,
373: 5 gr ditto,
374: 1 gr ditto,
375. 1 M Needles,
376: 61: 2 pieces Carpeting, 228¾ yards,
377: 81: 2 pieces ditto, 208 yards,
378: 87: 2 pieces ditto, 210 yards,
379: 90: 2 pieces ditto, 220¾ yards,
380: 94: 2 pieces ditto, 204 yards,
381: 93: 2 pieces ditto, 211 yards,
382: 100: 2 ps cotton do, 206 1-2 yards,
383: 103: 5 ps Linen do, 431 yards,
384: 113: 114: 5 ps Cotton Carpeting, 523 1-2 yds,
385: 111: 112: 8 ps ditto ditto, 647¾ yards,
386: 126: 13: 30 ps 6-4 Canton Matting, 1200 yds,
387: 40 to 30: 69 kegs Nails, 100 to E,
388: 1 keg ditto, " "
389: 1 keg ditto, " "
390: 1 bale, 20 pieces, Russia Sheeting, &c. &c. &c.

April 1, 1843. 48-2m

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's.)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, are requested to come forward and settle the same with the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner. All persons having claims against said firm, will present them to me for settlement, as I am duly authorized to close the business of the firm.

The business will, for the present, be continued under my superintendence, and the very large and fresh STOCK OF GOODS on hand will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1842. 31tf

THE MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

WM. E. MAYHEW, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, WILLIAM C. SHAW, JAMES I. CORNER, JOHN DUSHANE,	Directors.	CHARLES R. PEARCE, THO. R. MATTHEWS, G. W. RICHARDSON, JOHNS HOPKINS,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the following SLAVES, for the apprehension of either a reward of Fifty Dollars will be given:

DAVE, who ranaway in Alabama, formerly belonging to Alex. Watson or Mr. Purcell, of Robeson county, N. C. Sometimes called Dave Watson.

Also, another slave named DAVE, purchased of W. G. McDonald, of Cumberland county, N. C.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension (without injury) of either of the above named Slaves.

R. YELDELL.

November 3, 1842. 27tf

☞ Information to be furnished to P. P. Johnson, Fayetteville, N. C.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1843.

Henry Avera and wife et. al. *vs.* Real Estate of Moses Avera, dec'd.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LANDS.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Avera and William Avera, next of kin and heirs at law of Moses Avera, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said John and William to appear before the Justices of our said Court, at a Court to be held for said County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of Petitioners' should not be granted, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John Mac Laurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March 1843, and 67th year of American Independence.

[47] JOHN MAC-LAURIN.

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Collins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of CANDLES, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving, in addition to his former Stock of Goods, Common and Fine CROCKERY, Stone Pitchers and Jars, Rio and Cuba Coffee, New Orleans Molasses, of best quality, in bbls., N. O. Sugars, Irish Potatoes, and unslacked Thomastown Lime, which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

January 10, 1843. 36-tf

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen,) Fine Old Madeira Wine, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines
10 bbls. Calcined Plaister,
5 casks ground do.
10 bbl. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34-tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of John F. Barnes of Bladen County, late Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first of May next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

February 11, 1843. 41-10w

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 6, 1843. 40tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

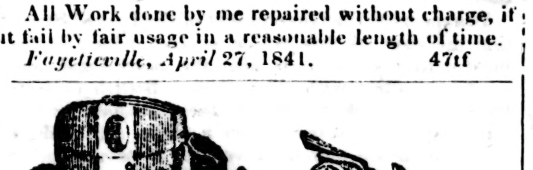
Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 1, 1843.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Vestings,
2150 pieces of Calico,
250 do Ginghams,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Pantaloon Linens and Gambroons,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslin,
Bishop Lawns and Book Muslin,
French Printed Lawns,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
Rich figured Silks,
Rich black and colored Silks,
3 4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,

With many other goods, all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales for *Cash*, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

March 15, 1843. 46tf

IMPORTANT

TRUST SALE.

ON the 19th of April next, and to continue from day to day, at the residence of Farq'd Campbell, on Upper Little River in Cumberland county, By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by said Campbell, bearing date Feb'y 28, 1843, to secure the payment of all his just and lawful debts, I will proceed to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, 13 likely young NEGRO SLAVES, 1 fine family Carriage and Harness; also, Horses, Mules, a stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; also 1 Wagon and Gear, 1 Cart, all his Farming utensils, household and kitchen Furniture, Corn, Fodder, Bacon, with sundry other articles common to a plantation and family, on a credit of six months, (with interest from date,) for all sums over five dollars, the purchasers giving notes, with approved security, before the property is removed.

Also, if not disposed of before, three tracts of valuable River Land, which Mr. Campbell will show to those wishing to purchase. Terms made to accommodate purchasers.

Those having claims against Mr. Campbell, will present them to me immediately, otherwise they will be debarred a dividend, according to a provision made in the Deed requiring them to be presented in a short time. The claimants are respectfully requested to attend the sale, and run the property so as to meet the debts in full. Those indebted should settle immediately. To avoid any odious or unjust preferences, the claims are to be paid pro rata.

All or as much of the above named property will be sold, as will satisfy all the just and lawful claims.

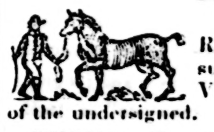
WILLIAM T. SMITH, *Trustee.*

March 15, 1843. 45-ts

IMPORTED

FLATTERER,

(Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, at New Market, England, first Oct. Meeting, 1834.)



THIS splendid English Race Horse will make the ensuing Season at FAYETTEVILLE, under the management of the undersigned.

TERMS.—To former patrons $20, and to new $25 *cash*, the season. Classes of six mares, $20 each. No liabilities for accidents or escapes. Mares from a distance well fed with grain for 30 cents per day, or $2 a week.

Season to commence 1st March, and end 15th July.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, imp. Margrave, &c.) his dam Clare by Marmion, (son of Whiskey, out of young Noisette, by Diomede.)—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker Mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyæna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowes's Byerly—Turk Mare, dam of the two True Blues, &c.

For extended pedigree, history, performances, &c., see hand bills.

MALCOLM McCOLEMAN.

Fayetteville N. C., Feb'y 17, 1843. 42tf

PEARL STREET HOUSE,

NO. 88 PEARL STREET.

Terms reduced to $1 25 pr. day.

THIS spacious establishment, situated in the centre of the commercial part of the city, fronting on Pearl and Water Streets, is now in complete order for the reception of its guests. This extensive Hotel is arranged upon a new and improved plan, with a spacious EXCHANGE ROOM, DINING PARLORS, and large and AIRY SLEEPING ROOMS, together with every convenience for promoting the health and comfort of its boarders. J. M. FLINT, who has been its proprietor for years, has now associated with him Mr. W. F. LEONARD, and the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of J. M. FLINT & CO. Tendering many thanks to the public generally, for the liberal encouragement already shown this house, the Subscribers hope, by their attention and exertions, to receive a continuance of their custom and friendship.

J. M. FLINT,
W. F. LEONARD.

New York, Feb'y 18, 1843. 42-6m

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50 CASKS FRESH THOMASTOWN LIME, for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

March 22, 1843. 46-tf

POWER LOOMS.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, Ten Mattawan Looms, calculated for heavy 4-4 goods, and may be run either plain or twilled, at $50.

C. B. MALLETT.

March 21, 1843. 46-tf

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1843.

William Reeves *vs.* Jeremiah Reeves and others.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Haws, Edward Reeves, Jane Harris, Betsey Reeves, James Cassidy and wife Nancy, David Reeves, James Reeves, and Edward Henry, are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, that they be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in May next, to answer, plead, or demur, to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, D. Lewis, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in February, 1843.

[45-6wpd] DAVID LEWIS, *Clerk.*

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1843.

Louisa Louden *vs.* James Louden.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Louden, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer and Greensborough Patriot, for 3 months, notifying him to appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County aforesaid, on the last Monday in August next, and answer, or the Petition in this case will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing, and heard ex parte.

Witness, &c. &c.

[45] C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,

TAILORS.

(SUCCESSORS OF H. ERAMBERT.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their New Stand, on Hay street, a few doors West of the Market, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,		$10 00
plain	ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,		1 50
Vest, plain,		1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM,
DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.

December 31 1842. 39tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE Dwelling House situated on Union Street and Maiden Lane, occupied by Mr. Wm. S. Latta.

Also, the Brick Store on the North side of Hay Street, occupied by Mr. D. McLaurin.

Also, the Warehouse on Franklin Street, in rear of the Bank of the State.

For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to

I. WETMORE, *Cashier.*

Dec. 20, 1842. 33tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1843.

Isabella Mac Phail *vs.* Real Estate of Dougald McPhail, dec'd.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Mac Phail and Archibald McPhail, heirs at law of Dougald McPhail, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said non-residents to appear before our said Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and then and there shew cause, if any they have, why the Petitioner's prayer should not be granted, otherwise the Petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John Mac Laurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1843.

[47] JOHN MAC LAURIN.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1843.

Neill Stewart and Grisilla Stewart *vs.* John MacLean, Agent of Malcom Shaw, Adm'r. of Daniel Shaw, dec'd.

Petition for Sale of Negroes and Distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Daniel Shaw, Malcom Shaw, Margaret Howard, and the representatives of John Shaw, Dushee Shaw, and Arch'd Shaw, heirs at law of Janet Shaw, dec'd, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying them to appear before the Justices of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for said County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead to Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, John Mac Laurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, 1843, and 67th year of American Independence.

[47] JOHN MAC LAURIN.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1843.

John Winslow *vs.* Thomas J. Maxwell.

Original Attachment, levied on a Negro, the property of the Defendant, subject to a former levy.

IT appearing to the Court, that Thomas J. Maxwell, the Defendant in this case, has removed from this State, or so conceals himself that the usual process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving him notice of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be awarded against him, and the slave levied on be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John Mac Laurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of March 1843, and of American Independence the sixty-seventh year.

[47] JNO. MAC LAURIN.